With his *Majesty's* Royal Licence.



Re. Thomas Dyche.

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A

GUIDE

TO THE

English Tongue.

IN TWO PARTS.

The *First*, proper for *Beginners*, ſhewing a *Natural* and *Eaſy* Method to pronounce and expreſs both *Common* Words, and *Proper* Names; in which particular Care is had to ſhew the *Accent*, for preventing *Vicious Pronunciation*.

The *Second*, for ſuch as are advanced to ſome *Ripeneſs* of *Judgment*, containing Obſervations on the *Sounds* of *Letters* and *Diphthongs*; Rules for the true *Diviſion* of *Syllables*, and the Uſe of *Capitals*, *Stops*, and *Marks*: With large Tables of *Abbreviations*, and *Diſtinctions* of Words; and ſeveral *Alphabets* of *Copies* for Young Writers.

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An APPENDIX, containing many additional Leſſons, in Proſe and Verſe; *Firſt*, in Words of One Syllable only; and then mixed with Words of Two, Three, Four, Five, Six, and Seven Syllables: And further improved with new FABLES and CUTS.

By the late Rev. THOMAS DYCHE.

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BRITISH MUSEUM

TO THE

Worthy MEMBERS *and* PROMOTERS *of the* SOCIETY, *united for the* CLOATHING *and* TUITION *of an* HUNDRED POOR BOYS, *in the Pariſh of* St. Giles, Cripplegate.

GENTLEMEN,

YOU were pleaſed kindly to receive the *former Edition* of this *Guide* to our *Mother-Tongue*, which encourages me to hope, that it may be ſtill more acceptable to you with *Additions* and *Improvements*, and that not only the *Children* of your own *Charity School*, but many others alſo, may reap the *Benefit* deſigned for them, both in the *Compiling* and *Publiſhing* of it.

I cannot but, with the greateſt *Joy* and *Sincerity*, congratulate the *wonderful Succeſs* you have lately had in the unanimous Promotion of your truly noble *Deſign*. The generous Legacy of 200*l.* left you by Mr. *Thomas Mart*, wherewith you were enabled to purchaſe a Piece of *Ground*, the *plentiful Contributions* you have procured for *Erecting* the *Charity School* and *Dwelling-houſe* for the *Maſter* and *Miſtreſs*; with that *extraordinary Addition* of 1500*l.* from *The Honourable* the *Lady Eleanor Hollis*, for the *Endowment* of your *Girls School*, are manifeſt *Declarations*, that you have the *Finger of God* co-operating with you in that good and charitable Undertaking.

Go on ſtill, *Gentlemen*, with your *wonted Alacrity*, and may your *unwearied Zeal* and *Inauſtry* be (as they juſtly deſerve) a ſtanding *Pattern*, not only to be *admired*, but *imitated*, by all *Chriſtendom*.

I have no more to add, but that I beg the *Favour* to be eſteemed,

GENTLEMEN,

Your Humble Servant, and Well-wiſher,

From Dean-Street, in Fetter-Lane, Oct. 27, 1709. *Tho. Dyche.*

THE PREFACE.

ERRORS *in the first* Principles *are of the most dangerous Consequence. And as this* Maxim *is most evidently true in* Religion, Science, *and even in every* Mechanic Profession: *so also we find, it has its proper Weight in the Study of* Languages, *and particularly in our own, which is too frequently depravd from the very first* Foundation, *by vicious* Pronunciation, *ill* Spelling, *and worse* Writing. *Children are wrong taught at their first setting out, and neglected in their* Progress, *so that their Errors grow up with them; and that which would have been their greatest* Accomplishment, *viz the* proper speaking *and* writing *of their* Mother-Tongue, *is either wholly despised, or at least despaired of, as a Thing altogether unattainable.*

In order to remedy, or rather to prevent, these pitiable Inconveniencies, *the following Work has appeared several Times abroad in the World; and if we may judge by the kind* Acceptance *it has found, there is great* Hope, *that the* Reformation *is not only begun in the* English *Tongue, but has by this Time made some considerable* Progress; *since not only in the* Charity Schools, *but in many other* private Schools, *this has been made use of to teach* Children *from their very* Letters. *And I do know, that, by a right* Use *only of this* Book, *a Child may be brought to read any* Chapter *in the* Bible, *or any other Piece of* Modern English.

The Monosyllables *make up a very considerable Part of our Language; and though I am sensible I have not set down* all, *yet*

I am ſure, I have far the greateſt Part. *And if theſe be taught* without *Book, as well as* within, *the Teacher will find a great Advantage in it; becauſe, as Words of the* ſame Sound *are ſet jingling together, the* Learner *will take and apply the Sounds with the greater* Eaſe *and* Advantage.

When the Tyro *is perfect in theſe, and comes to Words of* more Syllables, *he will find it to be of great Advantage that the Words are ranked in* Tables *alphabetically, according to the Bearing of their* Accent, *for which there is always* Direction *given in the* Beginning *of the* Chapter; *and this is one great Means to prevent* Miſ-pronunciation: *And here alſo, when the Learner can read the Words, I would have him exerciſed in committing to* Memory *a certain Quantity every Day, according as his* Capacity *will bear. And by this Means, in going it twice over, a Perſon, that has not the Advantage of Skill in the* Learned Languages, *ſhall be able to ſpell readily all, or the moſt common and difficult Words, that are made uſe of in the* Engliſh *Tongue.*

As to the Dividing *of* Syllables, *the learned* Philologers *themſelves are not agreed in their* Opinions: *For ſome would have us ſtick cloſe to the* Latin *Rule, laid down in our* common Grammars, *as thinking it moſt commendable, that our* Language *be reduced to the Standard of the* Learned Languages: *While others are of Opinion with* Comenius, "That "Conſonants ſhould be joined with that Vowel that gives "the ſofteſt Sound to the Ear." *And I muſt confeſs, that in teaching Children to* read *I think the Ear is the beſt Guide. But I have found out a* Method, *which probably will oblige* both Parties: *For the Words are divided according to the Rules of the* Latin Grammarians: *And where a* Conſonant *would ſound better to the* Ear, *with the following* Vowel, *than that before it, I have placed this Mark (") which was invented purely for this Purpoſe; and I call it the* Double Accent, *becauſe the Bearing of the* Accent *or* Streſs *of the* Voice, *upon that* Syllable, *draws the* Conſonant *to the preceding* Vowel, *in the Sounding of the Words, which by the Rule of* Spelling *ought to be ſeparated from it. Thus we ſpell* ve"ſtry, vi"ſit, ba"niſh; *but we pronounce* veſ-try, viſ-it, ban-iſh. *And they that do not like the* Latin *Rule of* Spelling, *may with Eaſe teach by theſe* Tables *according to the* Ear, *becauſe the Words are every where marked, where the* Rule *and the* Ear *diſagree.*

The Second Part *is only of Use to such as are tolerably perfect in the first, and have something of* Capacity. *I mean, the Rules are such as cannot be easily instilled into mere* Children, *but may exercise even some* grown Persons, *and without any Reflexion upon their Parts, or Ingenuity. It has been acknowledged to me, that several at Men's Estate have not thought it any Shame to improve themselves by those* Rules, *both as to their* Pronunciation, *and* Writing. *And how can this Latter, especially, be performed with any Credit, if Regard be not had to the several Uses of the* Letters, Points, Marks, Abbreviations, *and* Distinctions *of Words? Of all which you will find here perhaps the largest Tables, that are any where extant.*

You have after all these a Collection of several Alphabets of Words fit for Copies; *and a Touch of the* Modish Hands *themselves, wherein is shewn the* Order *and* Dependance *of* Letters *one upon another, in such a Manner as they ought to be learned: All which cannot but be of* Use, *as well as* Diversion *to the* Learner.

In the whole Performance I have had the Advice *and* Approbation *of several of my* Learned Brethren; *not being willing to depend intirely upon my own* Judgment *in a Matter of such* Consequence *to the* Public. *However, I must say this in my own Behalf (and I hope it will not pass for any Breach of* Modesty) *that the greatest Part of my Life has been spent in studying the best* Methods *I could, to promote the* Public *Benefit in my own* Faculty; *and the* Success *has often been answerable to the* Pleasure *I have taken in the* Work. *And whenever that Time shall come, which will incapacitate me for the* Public Service *of my* Native Country, *I verily believe,* Life *itself will be but an uneasy* Burden.

To my Ingenious FRIEND, *the* AUTHOR, *upon this judicious and useful Performance.*

WHat! shall a *Son* of *Learning* condescend
To *childish* Years his helping Hand to lend?
Stoop to a Task, that *Scholars* think below
Their Sphere? Yet such a Task as we must owe
To *Scholarship*, with nicest *Judgment* join'd,
If we would have it perfect in its Kind.
Shall he thus serve his *Country?* and the *Muse*
The Tribute of her just *Applause* refuse?
Too well she knows the *Service* He has done,
That, *Half*'s perform'd in what is well *begun*;
That, from a low Foundation must arise
The *Fabric*, that's design'd to reach the *Skies*.
Yet no old-fashion'd Model here you'll view,
But a Contrivance, *Noble*, *Neat*, and *New*:
And tho' compil'd with *Ornament* and *Grace*,
Yet *Usefulness* has here the chiefest Place.
These Rules are well design'd to take away
The *Scandal* that upon our Nation lay;
Where *Elegance* a Stranger was, and few
The Beauties of their *Mother-Language* knew.
These Rules must rectify both *Tongue* and *Pen*;
If Youth wou'd speak and write like *learned* Men:
For *Foreign Tongues* can ne'er be rightly known,
Unless we're well acquainted with our *Own*.

N. TATE, *Poet Laureat.*

To the Reverend and Ingenious Mr. THOMAS DYCHE, *on his* New Edition *of the* Guide *to the* Engliſh Tongue.

WHILE *Numbers* ſtrove in the *Olympic Game*,
To win the *Prize*, and reach immortal *Fame*,
Th' impartial *Judges* ſingled out the Man,
Who moſt expertly *fought*, or fleeteſt *ran*;
The glorious *Garland* the glad *Victor* crown'd,
And clam'rous *Echoes* did his *Praiſe* reſound.
So numerous *Writers* of the *learned Band*,
Whoſe well-deſign'd Attempts *Renown* command,
With equal *Merit* long expecting ſtaid,
To gain the *Verdict* of the lovely *Maid*:
But *All* appearing to *Minerva*'s View,
She own'd her *Laurel* did belong to you:
All the *Judicious*, with united *Voice*,
Confirm her *Sentence*, and approve her *Choice*.
How great a *Honour* do we juſtly owe
To thoſe, from whom each *Art* at firſt did flow?
Some were extoll'd like *Deities* on Earth,
For giving an inferior *Art* its Birth:
Succeeding *Ages* ſtill revere their Name,
And endleſs Time their *Glory* will proclaim.
This juſt *Eſſay* you have perform'd ſo well,
Records will ſhew, 'twas *Dyche* firſt learn'd to *Spell*.
Orthography, tho' fair, ſtill prov'd ſo coy,
That few durſt court her, fewer could enjoy;
In ſuch *confuſed Labyrinths* ſhe rov'd,
The beſt *Endeavours* unſucceſsful prov'd:
But you the long wiſh'd *guiding Clue* have found,
(A Task too hard for *Learning* leſs profound)
That, by your ſkilful and moſt apt *Addreſs*,
She's now grown *gentle*, eaſy of *Acceſs*;
By *Method*, tho' conciſe, ſo plain and true,
That even *Dullards* muſt improve by you.
So great's your Merit, your Performance ſuch,
Envy's ſtruck dumb, while Love can't ſay too much.

Your Friend and Admirer,

John Williams.

A Guide to the Engliſh *Tongue.*

PART I.

The Alphabet of LETTERS

Engliſh	*Roman*	*Italian*	*The Names of the Letters.*
a A	a A	*a A*	ay
b B	b B	*b B*	bee
c C	c C	*c C*	ſee
d D	d D	*d D*	dee
e E	e E	*e E*	e
f F	f F	*f F*	eff
g G	g G	*g G*	jee
h H	h H	*h H*	aytſh
i I	i I	*i I*	i
j J	j J	*j J*	jay
k K	k K	*k K*	cay
l L	l L	*l L*	ell
m M	m M	*m M*	em
n N	n N	*n N*	en
o O	o O	*o O*	o
p P	p P	*p P*	pee
q Q	q Q	*q Q*	cu
r R	r R	*r R*	ar
ſ s S	ſ s S	*ſ s S*	eſs
t T	t T	*t T*	tee
v V	v V	*v V*	vee
u U	u U	*u U*	yu
w W	w W	*w W*	double uu
x X	x X	*x X*	eks
y Y	y Y	*y Y*	wi
z Z	z Z	*z Z*	zed

The VOWELS.

a e i o u, *and* y, *when it follows a Conſonant.*

The CONSONANTS.

b c d f g h j k l m n p q r s t v w x y z.

Double LETTERS.

& fi fl ſh ſi ſl ff ffi ffl ſt ſſi æ œ.

CHAP. I.

Of SYLLABLES.

TABLE I.

ba	be	bi	bo	bu
ca	ce	ci	co	cu
da	de	di	do	du
fa	fe	fi	fo	fu
ga	ge	gi	go	gu
ha	he	hi	ho	hu
ja	je	ji	jo	ju
ka	ke	ki	ko	ku
la	le	li	lo	lu
ma	me	mi	mo	mu
na	ne	ni	no	nu
pa	pe	pi	po	pu
qua	que	qui	quo	qu
ra	re	ri	ro	ru
ſa	ſe	ſi	o	ſu
ta	te	ti	to	tu
va	ve	vi	vo	vu
wa	we	wi	wo	wu
ya	ye	yi	yo	yu
za	ze	zi	zo	zu

TABLE II.

ab	eb	ib	ob	ub
ac	ec	ic	oc	uc
ad	ed	id	od	ud
af	ef	if	of	uf
ag	eg	ig	og	ug
ah	eh	ih	oh	uh
ak	ek	ik	ok	uk
al	el	il	ol	ul
am	em	im	om	um
an	en	in	on	un
ap	ep	ip	op	up
ar	er	ir	or	ur
as	es	is	os	us
at	et	it	ot	ut
ax	ex	ix	ox	ux
az	ez	iz	oz	uz
amp	emp	imp	omp	ump
ant	ent	int	ont	unt
aſt	eſt	iſt	oſt	uſt
ath	eth	ith	oth	uth

TABLE III.

bla	ble	bli	blo	blu	ſla	ſle	ſli	ſlo	ſlu
bra	bre	bri	bro	bru	ſma	ſme	ſmi	ſmo	ſmu
cha	che	chi	cho	chu	ſna	ſne	ſni	ſno	ſnu
cla	cle	cli	clo	clu	ſpa	ſpe	ſpi	ſpo	ſpu
cra	cre	cri	cro	cru	ſqua	ſque	ſqui	ſquo	ſqu
dra	dre	dri	dro	dru	ſta	ſte	ſti	ſto	ſtu
dwa	dwe	dwi	dwo	dwu	ſwa	ſwe	ſwi	ſwo	ſwu
fla	fle	fli	flo	flu	tha	the	thi	tho	thu
fra	fre	fri	fro	fru	tra	tre	tri	tro	tru
gla	gle	gli	glo	glu	twa	twe	twi	two	twu
gna	gne	gni	gno	gnu	wha	whe	whi	who	whu
gra	gre	gri	gro	gru	wra	wre	wri	wro	wru
kna	kne	kni	kno	knu	phra	phre	phri	phro	phru
pha	phe	phi	pho	phu	ſcra	ſcre	ſcri	ſcro	ſcru
pla	ple	pli	plo	plu	ſhra	ſhre	ſhri	ſhro	ſhru
pra	pre	pri	pro	pru	ſpla	ſple	ſpli	ſplo	ſplu
rha	rhe	rhi	rho	rhu	ſpra	ſpre	ſpri	ſpro	ſpru
ſca	ſce	ſci	ſco	ſcu	ſtra	ſtre	ſtri	ſtro	ſtru
ſha	ſhe	ſhi	ſho	ſhu	thra	thre	thri	thro	thru
ſka	ſke	ſki	ſko	ſku	thwa	thwe	twhi	thwo	thwu

CHAP. II.

Significant Words of One Syllable.

TABLE I.

Of Words ending in a ſingle Conſonant.

BAB cab dab mab nab tab blab crab drab ſcab ſlab ſtab ſwab. Deb web Zeb. Bib fib gib nib rib crib drib glib ſquib. Bob cob fob gob hob job lob mob gnob rob. ſob ſquob thrb Bub cub dub nub rub tub blub chub club drub frub grub ſnub ſtub ſcrub ſhrub. Bad cad gad had lad mad pad ſad wad brad clad glad

plad ſhad. Bed fed led Ned red Ted wed bled bred fled ſhed ſped ſhred thred. Bid did hid kid lid rid chid quid. Cod Dod God hod jod nod pod quod rod ſod tod clod plod ſhod trod. Bud cud dud mud ſpud ſtud. Bag cag fag gag bag jag lag nag rag tag wag brag crag drag gag knag ſhag ſnag ſtag ſwag wrag ſcrag. Beg keg leg Meg peg dreg. Big dig fig gig jig tig pig rig wig grig prig ſwig trig twig whig ſprig ſtrig. Bog cog dog fog Gog hog jog log nog clog flog frog prog. Bug dug hug jug lug mug pug rug tug plug ſhug ſlug ſmug ſnug drug ſhrug. Dam ham cam ram ſam dram flam ſham ſwam tram. Gem hem Clem ſtem them. Dim him rim Tim brim Crim grim prim ſkim ſlim ſwim trim whim. Tom from whom. Bum gum hum Lum mum num rum ſum chum crum drum glum grum plum ſcum ſtum ſwum ſtrum thrum. Ban can Dan fan man Nan pan ran tan van wan bran clan plan ſcan ſpan ſwan than. Ben den fen hen men pen ten wen ſken then when wren. Bin din fin gin in kin lin pin ſin tin win chin grin ſhin ſkin ſpin thin ſcrin. Con Don ſon won yon. Bun dun fun gun Mun nun pun run ſun tun ſpun ſtun. Cap gap hap lap map nap pap rap ſap tap chap clap flap ſlap ſnap ſwap trap wrap ſcrap ſtrap. Hep nep ſtep. Dip gip hip jip lip nip pip rip ſip tip chip clip drip flip ſhip ſkip ſlip ſnip trip whip ſcrip ſtrip. Fop hop lop mop pop ſop top chop crop drop flop knop prop ſhop ſlop ſtop ſtrop. Cup ſup tup grup. Bar car far jar mar par tar war char Czar ſcar ſpar ſtar. Her Ker. Fir Sir ſtir. Bur cur Hur pur blur cur ſur ſpur. Has was. Hus pus plus thus.

Bat cat fat gat hat mat Nat pat that fat tat vat Wat brat chat gnat plat prat that what ſprat ſquat. Bet fet get jet let met net pet ſet wet yet fret tret whet. Bit cit fit hit kit nit pit quit ſit tit wit chit flit grit knit ſkit ſlit ſpit twit whit writ ſplit ſpit. Dot got hot jot lot not pot rot ſot wot blot clot knot plot quot ſcot ſhot ſnot ſpot trot. But cut gut hut nut put glut ſeut ſhut ſlut ſmut ſtrut. By my py bly Bry buy cry dry fly frv ply prv ſhy ſky ſly ſpy ſty thy try vy why wry.

TABLE II.

Of Words ending with two or more Conſonants.

EBb. Back hack jack lack pack quack rack ſack tack black clack crack knack ſlack ſmack ſnack ſtack track wrack thwack. Beck deck keck neck peck check ſpeck. Dick kick lick nick pick quick rick ſick tick wick brick chick crick prick ſpick thick trick thwick. Cock dock hock lock mock pock rock ſock block clock crock flock frock knock ſhock ſmock ſtock. Buck duck luck muck ruck ſuck tuck chuck cluck pluck ſtuck truck ſtruck. Act fact pact tract. Sect. Pict ſtrict. Odd. Gaff quaff raff chaff draff ſtaff. Tiff cliff ſkiff ſtiff twiff whiff. Off cloff ſcoff. Buff cuff huff leff muff puff ruff bluff gruff ſnuff truff. Aft haft waft craft ſhaft. Eft left cleft theft. Gift lift ſift drift ſhift ſhrift thrift. Oft loft croft Cuft tuft ſtuft. Egg Degg Clegg. High nigh ſigh. Fight light might night ſight tight wight right bright flight fright knight plight ſlight wright ſpright. Alb. Elb. Bald ſcald. Geld held. Gild m ld wild ch ld. Old bold cold fold gold hold mold ſold told ſcold. Calf half. Elf pelf ſhelf. Wolf. Balk calk talk walk chalk ſtalk. Elk belk yelk welk.

Bilk milk ſilk wilk. Folk. Bulk Fulk gulk hulk ſculk. All ball call gall hall mall pall tall wall ſhall ſmall ſtall ſcrall thrall. Bell cell dell ell fell gell hell Nell quell ſell tell well yell kell dwell knell ſhell ſmell Snell ſpell ſwell. Ill bill dill fill gill hill jill kill mill nill pill ſill till will chill drill ſkill ſpill ſquill ſtill ſwill thill trill ſhrill. Dŏll lŏll Mŏll Nŏll drŏll. Bôll pôll rôll tôll ſtôll ſcrôll. Bull cull dull full gull hull lull mull null pull ſcrull trull. Balm calm palm qualm pſalm. Arms. Elm helm whelm. Film. Holm. Culm Ulm. Aln Caln. Alp ſcalp. Help yelp whelp. Filp. Fulp gulp gulph. Alt halt malt ſalt ſhalt. Belt felt gelt melt pelt welt ſmelt ſpelt. Gilt guilt hilt jilt milt wilt quilt ſpilt ſtilt. Bolt colt dolt Holt jolt polt. Jamb lamb. Kemb wemb. Limb. Bomb comb tomb womb. Dumb rumb plumb thumb. Damn. Limn hymn. Camp damp lamp ramp vamp champ clamp cramp ſtamp ſwamp. Hemp Kemp. Gimp himp limp pimp ſhrimp. Pomp. Bump dump jump mump pump rump crump frump plump ſtump thump trump. Nymph. And band hand land rand ſand wand Bland brand gland grand ſtand ſtrand. End bend fend lend mend rend ſend tend vend blend ſpend. Bind find hind kind mind rind wind blind grind twin'd. Bond fond pond ſtrond. Fund ſhunn'd ſtunn'd. Bang fang gang hang rang ſang tang ſlang ſlang twang. Bing ding ling ring ſing wing bring cling fling ſling ſting ſwing thing wring ſpring ſtring. Long ſong prong thong wrong ſtrong throng tongue. Bung dung hung rung ung clung ſlung ſlung ſtung ſwung wrung ſtrung. Bank hank lank rank ſank tank blank

crank drank flank frank plank prank ſhank ſhrank ſlank ſpank ſtank thank twank. Penk. Ink link pink ſink tink wink blink brink chink clink drink ſhrink ſkink ſlink ſtink think twink. Monk. Funk punk ſunk ſlunk drunk trunk ſtunk ſhrunk. Hunks monks punks trunks. Ann. Ant cant pant rant want Zant chant grant plant quant ſcant ſlant. Bent dent Kent lent pent rent ſent tent vent went ſcent ſhent ſpent Trent. Dint hint lint mint flint ſquint Sprint ſtint. Pint. Font pont wont front. Hunt runt blunt brunt grunt. Apt capt gapt lapt rapt chapt clapt ſlapt ſnapt ſtrapt ſwapt trapt wrapt. Kept wept ſlept ſtept ſwept. Dipt hipt ript ſipt tipt chipt clipt dript ſhipt ſkipt ſlipt tript whipt ſtript. Lopt popt ſopt topt chopt cropt dropt propt ſhopt ſlopt ſtopt. Barb garb. Herb verb Kirk. Orb. Curb. Barb card gard hard lard ward yard chard marr'd. Herd ſherd. Bird gird third. Cord ford lord word word. Curd furr'd blurr'd ſpurr'd. Dwarf ſcarf wharf. Turf ſcurf. Ark bark cark dark lark mark park clark ſhark ſpark ſtark. Jerk yerk clerk querk. Irk firk ſhirk ſmirk. Cork fork pork work York ſtork. Lurk Turk ſnurk. Carl marl ſnarl. Bir. girl twirl whirl. Curl furl hurl purl churl ſnurl. Arm barm farm harm warm charm ſwarm. Term ſperm. Firm. Form ſtorm. Worm. Barn yarn. Bern dern fern kern yern ſtern. Born corn horn morn torn worn ſcorn ſhorn ſworn thorn. Urn burn turn churn ſpurn. Carp harp warp ſcarp ſharp. Querp. Chirp. Thorp. Bârs cârs Mărs părs ſtârs. Art cart dart fart hart mart part tart wart chart quart ſmart ſtart thwart. Pert vert. Dirt girt flirt ſhirt ſkirt ſpirt ſquirt.

Fôrt pôrt ſpôrt. Dŏrt mŏrt sŏrt rŏrt ſhŏrt. Wort ſnort. Curt hurt blurt Sturt. Aſh caſh daſh haſh laſh maſh paſh raſh ſaſh taſh waſh claſh craſh ſtaſh flaſh gnaſh plaſh quaſh ſhaſh ſmaſh ſwaſh traſh ſplaſh ſquaſh. Neſh fleſh freſh threſh. Diſh fiſh kiſh piſh wiſh Shiſh ſwiſh. Buſh huſh guſh puſh ruſh tuſh bluſh bruſh cruſh fluſh pluſh ſnuſh thruſh. Aſk baſk caſk laſk maſk taſk flaſk. Deſk. Fiſk riſk briſk friſk whiſk. Buſk duſk huſk muſk ruſk tuſk. Aſp gaſp haſp raſp waſp claſp graſp. Liſp wiſp criſp. Cuſp. Aſs baſs laſs maſs paſs braſs claſs glaſs Beſs ceſs gueſs leſs meſs neſs bleſs cheſs dreſs treſs ſtreſs. Biſs hiſs kiſs miſs piſs bliſs ſwiſs. Boſs joſs loſs moſs Koſs ſoſs toſs croſs droſs gloſs groſs. Buſs ſuſs Huſs truſs. Caſt faſt haſt laſt maſt paſt vaſt waſt blaſt. Beſt gueſt jeſt leſt neſt peſt reſt teſt veſt. weſt yeſt zeſt bleſt cheſt creſt dreſt queſt wreſt. Fiſt liſt miſt piſt wiſt griſt twiſt whiſt wriſt. Cŏſt lŏſt tŏſt crŏſt frŏſt. Ghôſt hôſt môſt pôſt. Duſt guſt juſt luſt muſt ruſt cruſt truſt thruſt. Bath Gath hath lath math path ſwath wrath. Beth Heth Seth. Pith ſith with Frith ſmith. Gŏth lŏth m th br th cl th fr th tr th wr th. Bôth dôth quôth ſlôth. Balch. Belch Welch ſquelch. Filch milch pilch. Hulch. Hanch lanch blanch branch granch ſtanch. Bench quench tenth wench drench French ſtench tench wrench. Pinch winch clinch ſlinch. Bunch Dunch hunch lunch punch. Tenth. Ninth. Arch march parch ſtarch. Perch. Birch. Porch torch ſcorch. Lurch church. Corps. Harſh marſh. Birth. Forth worth. Firſt thirſt. Burſt curſt durſt Hurſt. Batch catch hatch latch match patch watch cratch ſmatch ſnatch thatch ſcratch.

Fetch ketch letch vetch ſketch wretch ſtretch. Itch bitch ditch fitch hitch nitch pitch rich witch ſtitch ſtitch ſwitch twitch which. Botch hotch potch notch ſcotch. Dutch hutch crutch much ſuch.

TABLE III.

Words with E Final, lengthening the Sound of the Syllable.

BAbe. Glebe. Jibe bribe tribe. Lobe robe globe. Cube tube. Ace dace face lace mace pace race brace chace grace place ſpace trace. Ice dice lice mice nice rice ſice tice vice price ſlice ſpice trice twice thrice. Duce Bruce ſluce truce ſpruce. Bade cade fade jade lade made wade blade ſhade ſtade ſpade trade. Bede Mede glede. Bide guide hide ride ſide tide wide chide glide pride ſlide ſtride. Ode bode code mode node rode ſtrode. Jude rude crude Prude. Safe chaſe. Fife life rife wife knife ſtrife. Age cage gage page rage ſage wage ſtage. Huge. Ake bake cake lake make rake fake take wake blake brake drake flake quake ſhake ſlake ſnake ſpake ſtake. Eke reke cheke. Dike like pike tike ſpike ſtrike. Coke joke poke yoke broke choke cloke croke ſmoke ſpoke ſtoke. Duke Luke puke fluke. Ale bale cale dale gale hale male pale ſale tale vale wale ſcale ſhale ſtale Swale whale. Ile file guile mile pile tile vile wile ſmile ſpile ſtile while. Bole cole dole hole mole pole ſole ſtole whole ſtrole. Bule mule pule rule yule. Came dame fame game lame name ſame tame blame Brame crame frame ſhame. Rheme ſcheme theme. Lime rime time chime crime grime prime ſlime thyme. Cõme

ſõme. Dôme fôme hôme pôme lôme Rôme tôme blôme Frôme. Fume plume ſpume. Bane cane Dane Jane lane mane pane vane wane crane Grane plane ſwane. Dine fine kine line mine nine pine ſine tine vine wine brine chine ſhine ſwine thine trine twine whine ſhrine. c̃ne gc̃ne dc̃ne. Bône cône hône nône tône drône ſhône ſtône thrône. June tune prune. Toe. Shoe. Ape cape gape nape rape tape crape grape ſcape ſhape ſnape ſcrape. Pipe ripe wipe gripe ſnipe tripe ſtripe. Cope hope mope nope pope rope ſope tope grope ſcope ſlope trope. Are bare care dare fare hare mare pare rare tare ware blare chare clare glare ſcare hare Slare ſnare ſpare ſquare ſtare ſware. Bere here mere pere rore vere were Frere there where. Ire dire fire hire mire quire fire tire wire ſhire pire ſquire. Bore core fore gore lore more pore fore tore wore yore ſcore ſhore ſnore ſtore ſwore whore. Ure cure dure lure pure ſure. Baſe caſe graſe Waſe chaſe phraſe. Ciſe riſe wiſe guiſe. Doſe hoſe loſe noſe poſe roſe choſe cloſe gloſe proſe thoſe whoſe. Uſe muſe cruſe. Ate bate date fate gate hate Kate late mate pate rate ſate tate plate prate ſcate ſlate ſtate. Bite kite mite quite rite ſite blite ſmite ſnite ſpite trite white write thwite. Cote dote mote note quote rote vote blote ſmote wrote. Lothe clothe. Lute mute flute ſhute. Cue due hue rue ſue blue clue flue glue Prue ſpue true. Cave gave have rave ſave wave brave lave crave grave knave ſhave ſlave ſtave thrave. Dîve fîve hîve drîve ſtrîve thrîve. Cîves fîves knîves lîves wîves. Give live ſive. Côve hôve Jôve rôve wôve

clôve drôve grôve ſtrôve thrôve. Dŏve lŏve glŏve ſhŏve mŏve prŏve. Gaze maze blaze craze glaze graze. Badge fadge madge. Edge hedge ledge ſedge wedge dredge fledge pledge ſledge. Fidge ridge bridge. Dodge Hodge lodge ſtodge. Budge judge drudge grudge ſnudge trudge. Mange range change grange ſtrange. Dinge hinge ſinge tinge cringe fringe ſwinge twinge ſpringe. Plunge ſpunge. Farce ſcarce parſe. Barge large charge. Serge verge. Forge gorge. Purge ſurge ſpurge. Hague plague. Rogue vogue.

TABLE IV.

Of Monoſyllables conſiſting of Diphthongs.

(ai) LAid maid paid ſtaid ſtraid. Straight. Ail bail fail hail jail mail nail pail quail rail ſail tail vail wail ſtail frail ſnail trail. Aim maim claim. Cain fain gain lain main pain rain vain wain blain brain chain drain grain plain ſkain ſlain Spain ſtain ſwain train twain ſprain ſtrain. Faint paint quaint ſaint taint plaint. Air fair hair pair chair ſtair. Bait wait plait ſtrait. Faith ſaith.

(ei) Neigh weigh. Feign reign. Seine vein. Feint. Seize. Heir their. Eight height weight ſleight ſtreight.

(oi) Voice choice. Void. Coif. Oil boil coil foil moil poil quoil ſoil toil broil ſpoil. Coin foin join loin groin. Joint point. Hoiſe noiſe poize. Foiſt joiſt moiſt. Coit doit foit.

(au) Daub. Baud laud maud fraud. Laugh Waugh. Baught caught taught draught fraught.

Aunt daunt haunt jaunt taunt vaunt flaunt ſlaunt. Cauſe pauſe clauſe.

(eu) Feud. Rheum.

(ou) Thou. Ouch gouch pouch touch vouch crouch ſlouch. Loud cloud croud Stroud. Gouge. Couch Gough hough ſough tough trough. Bough plough ſlough, Dough through. Ought bought fought nought ſought brought drought thought wrought. Foul Joul. ſoul. Noun. Ounce bounce flounce trounce. Bound found hound mound pound round ſound wound ground. Count mount Blount. Our pour ſour flour ſcour. Four tour your. Gourd. Bourn mourn. Douſe houſe louſe mouſe ſouſe chouſe. Spouſe rouze. Out bout gout pout rout clout doubt flout grout ſcout ſhout ſnout ſpout ſtout trout ſprout. Louth mouth ſouth. Youth.

(ee) Bee fee lee ſee flee free glee knee thee tree three. Fleece Greece geeſe. Beech leech breech creech peech ſcreech. Deed feed heed need reed ſeed weed bleed breed creed freed ſpeed ſteed Tweed. Beef reef. Leek meek peek ſeek week cheek creek gleek Greek ſleek. Feel heel keel peel reel kneel ſteel wheel. Deem ſeem teem. Been keen ſeen queen ſcreen ſpleen. Deep keep peep weep creep ſheep ſleep ſteep ſweep. Beer deer jeer leer peer ſeer veer cheer freer queer ſteer. Bees fees lees ſees knees trees leeſe cheeſe breeze freeze ſneeze ſqueeze wheeze. Beet feet leet meet Peet fleet gleet greet ſheet ſleet ſweet ſtreet. Teeth. Beeve reeve fleeve.

(oo) Gŏod hŏod wŏod blŏod flŏod ſtŏod. Food mood rood brood. Hoof loof woof proof. Book cook hook look nook rook took brook crook ſhook ſnook. Cool fool pool tool ſchool

ſtool Wŏol. Boom coom doom loom room bloom broom gloom groom. Boon moon noon ſoon ſpoon ſwoon. Coop hoop loop poop ſoop droop ſloop ſtoop troop whoop. Boor door moor poor floor. Gooſe looſe nooſe. Fŏot ſŏot. Bôot côot hôot môot rôot tôot ſhôot. Tooth ſooth ſoothe ſmoothe. Ooze booze.

(ea) Pea ſea tea yea flea plea. Each beach Keach Leach peach reach teach bleach breach preach. Dĕad hĕad lĕad rĕad brĕad drĕad ſtĕad trĕad ſprĕad. Bead lêad mêad rêad flêad knêad pleád. Deaf leaf ſheaf. Leágue. Beak leak peak reak weak bleak break creak freak ſneak ſpeak ſteak ſcreak ſqueak. Beal deal heal meal neal peal ſeal teal weal ſqueal ſteal wheal. Rĕalm. Dĕalt. Hĕalth wĕalth ſtĕalth. Beam ream ſeam team bream cream dream gleam ſteam ſcream ſtream. Bean dean lean mean wean yean clean glean quean ſtean. Heap leap reap cheap. Bĕăr pĕăr tĕăr wĕăr ſwĕăr. Dêâr feâr eâr heâr nêâr yeâr bleâr cheâr cleâr fleâr ſheâr ſmeâr ſneâr ſpeâr ſteâr. Search. Earl pearl. Pĕarſe ſĕarſe. Earn learn. Hĕart. Earth dearth hearth. Eaſe peas ſeas teaze fleas pleas pleaſe. Ceaſe leaſe peaſe creaſe greaſe. Leaſh. Brĕaſt. Eaſt bêaſt fêaſt lêaſt. Swĕat thrĕat. Bêat êat hêat mêat pêat ſêat têat blêat chêat grĕat trĕat whĕat. Dĕath brĕath ſhĕath. Brĕathe ſhĕathe wrĕathe.

(oa) Coach loach poach roach broach. Goad load road toad woad broad. Loaf. Oak roak ſoak. Coal foal goal loal ſhoal. Foam gloam roam. Joan loan moan roan groan Sloan. Oar boar hoar roar ſoar ſhore. Boaſt coaſt roaſt toaſt. Boat coat goat moat float groat ſtoat throat.

(ie) Fief brief chief thief. Piece. Liege. Siege. Shriek. Field yield ſhield. Fiend friend. Fierce pierce tierce. Grieve. Prieſt. Thieve.

(ui) Suit bruit fruit. Build guilt. Juice ſluice. Cruiſe bruiſe.

(aw) Aw daw haw jaw law maw paw raw ſaw taw chaw claw craw draw flaw gnaw ſhaw ſpaw thaw ſtraw. Bawd. Sawce. Awf. Awl bawl cawl mawl brawl crawl drawl ſpawl ſprawl ſquawl. Hawm ſhawm. Dawn fawn lawn pawn ſawn brawn drawn prawn thawn.

(ew) Dew few hew Jew mew new pew ſew yew blew brew chew clew crew drew flew grew knew ſhew ſkew ſlew ſtew ſcrew ſhrew threw. Hew'd lewd mew'd ſhew'd. Hewn ſhewn. Bews news. Newt.

(ow) Bow low mow row ſow tow blow crow flow frow glow grow know prow ſhow ſlow ſnow ſtow trow ſcrow ſhrow thow. Bôw côw hôw môw nôw vôw brôw plôw. Owl bowl cowl fowl howl. Own mown ſown blown flown grown known ſhown thrown. Down gown town brown clown drown frown. Lowr towr. Bows rows blows. Growth.

(ay) Ay bay day gay hay jay kay lay may nay pay ray ſay way blay bray clay dray fray gray play ſlay ſpay ſtay ſway tray ſpray ſtray.

(ey) Hey key bey Dey grey they trey whey.

(oy) Boy coy foy joy moy noy toy. Loyd cloyd.

(uy) Buy Guy.

(eau) Beau. Beaux.

(ieu) Dieu lieu.

(iew) View.

A PRAXIS *on the* MONOSYLLABLES.

ALL Things are known to God, and tho' his Throne of State be far on high, yet doth his Eye look down to us in this low World, and ſee all the Ways of the Sons of Men.

If we go out, he marks our Steps: And when we go in, no Door can ſhut him from us. While we are by our-ſelves, he knows all our vain Thoughts, and the Ends we aim at: And when we talk to Friend or Foe, he hears our Words, and views the Good or Harm we do to them, or to our-ſelves.

When we pray, he notes our Zeal. All the Day long he minds how we ſpend our Time, and no dark Night can hide our Works from him. If we play the Cheat, he marks the Fraud, and hears the leaſt Word of a falſe Tongue.

He ſees, if our Hearts are hard to the Poor, or if by Alms we help their Wants: If in our Breaſts we pine at the Rich, or if we are well pleas'd with our own State. He knows all that we do; and be we where we will, he is ſure to be with us.

Let us then ſet our-ſelves as in God's Sight, and look what there is in us, that he hates; and when Sin tempts us, let us ſtay from the Act, till we can find a Place, where his Eyes will not ſee us.

Bleſs'd are they, O Lord, who live on Earth, as in thy Sight, and have Thee in all their Thoughts: For with Thee is the Well

of Life, and in thy Light ſhall we ſee Light.

The Lord, who made the Ear of Man,
Muſt needs hear all of right;
He made the Eye, all Things muſt then
Be plain in his clear Sight.
The Lord doth know the Thoughts of Man,
His Heart he ſees moſt plain:
The Lord on high Man's Thoughts doth ſcan,
And ſees they are but vain.
But, Oh! that Man is ſafe and ſure,
Whom thou doſt keep in Awe;
And that his Life may be moſt pure,
Doſt guide him in thy Law:
For he ſhall live in Peace and Reſt,
He fears not at his Death;
Love fills his Heart, and Hope his Breaſt;
With Joy he yields his Breath.

CHAP. III.

Diſſyllables, or Words conſiſting of Two SYLLABLES.

TABLE I.

Diſſyllables accented upon the firſt Syllable.

A B-bot	af-ter	al-ſo	ambuſh
ab-ject	a-ged	al-ters	an-chor
ab-ſent	a-gue	al-ways	an-gel
ac-cent	al-ley	am-ber	an-ger
ad-der	al-mond	am-ble	an-gle

an-gry
an-guiſh
a″niſe
an-nals
an-ſwer
an-them
an-tic
an-vil
a-ny
a-pron
ar-cher
ar-den
ar-gue
ar-mour
ar-my
ar-row
a″ſpect
aſſ-es
au-dit
au-thor
ax-es
Bab-bler
ba-con
bad-ger
bad-neſs
baſ-ſe
bag-gage
ba″lance
bal-lad
bal-laſt
bal-lot
bal-ſam
ban-dy
ba″niſh
bank-rupt
ban-ner
ban-quet
ban-ter
bap-tiſm
bar-bel
bar-ber
bar-gain
bar-ley
bar-rel
bar-ren
bar-row
bar-ter
baſh-ful
ba″ſket
ba-ſon
ba″ſtard
bat-ter
bat-tle
bai-liff
bea-con
bea-ver
beau-ty
beck-on
bed-ſtead
beg-gar
bel-dam
bel-lows
bel-ly
ber-ry
be-ſom
bet-ter
bib-ber
bi-ble
bil-lows
bi″ſhop
bi″ſket
bit-ten
bit-ter
bit-tern
black-neſs
blank-et
bla-zon
ble″miſh
bli″ſter
bloo″dy
bloſ-ſoms
blub-ber
blun-der
blu″ſter
bod-kin
bo″dy
bol-ſter
bond-age
bon-grace
bon-nets
boo-by
boo-ty
bor-der
bo″rough
bar-row
bo-ſom
bot-tle
bot-tom
boun-ty
bow-els
brace-let
bram-ble
bran-diſh
bra-zen
bre-thren
bri-dle
brief-ly
bri-er
bright-neſs
brim-ſtone
bro″thel
bro″ther
bru-tiſh
bub-ble
buck-et
buck-ler
bud-get
buf-fet
bul-lock
bul-ruſh
bul-wark
bum-kin
bun-dle
bur-den
bur-geſs
bur-niſh
bu″ry
bu″ſhel
bu″ſy
but-cher
but-ler
but-ter
but-tock
but-ton
bux-om
buz-zard
Cab-bage
cab-bin
cal-dron
cam-bric

ca″mel
cam-phire
can-cel
can-dle
can-ker
can-non
can-ton
can-vas
ca-pon
cap-tain
cap-tive
car-caſs
car-go
car-nal
ca″rol
car-pet
car-rot
car-ry
caſe-ment
caſ-tle
caſ-ſock
cat-tle
cau-dle,
cau-ſey
ca″vil
ce-dar
cel-lar
cen-ſer
cen-ſure
cen-ter
certain
chal-lenge
cham-ber
chan-cel
chand-ler
chan-nel
chap-man
cha″pel
chap-lain
chap-ter
char-ger
char-ter
cha ſten
chat-tel
chat-ter
cheer-ful
che″riſh
cher-ry
cheſ-nut
chick-en
child-leſs
child-iſh
chil-dren
chim-ney
chi″ſel
cho-ſen
chur-liſh
ciel-ing
ci-pher
cir-cle
cir-cuit
ci″ſtern
ci″tron
ci″ty
ci″vet
ci″vil
cla″mour
clap-per
cla″ret
cla-ry
cler-gy
cli-ent
cli-mate
clo″ſet
clou-dy
clo-ven
clo-ver
clu″ſter
clut-ter
cock-ney
cof-fee
cof-fin
col-lar
col-lege
col-lop
co″lours
co″lumn
come-ly
co″met
com-fort
com-frey
com-mon
com-mune
com-pact
com-paſs
com-pound
con-cord
con-courſe
con-duct
con-duit
con-flict
con-quer
con-ſort
con-ſtant
con-ſtrue
con-teſt
con-trite
con-voy
co″ney
coo-per
cop-per
co″py
co″ral
cor-ner
cor-net
cot-tage
co″ver
co″vet
coul-ter
coun-ſel
coun-try
cou″ple
cou″rage
cou″ſin
cow-ard
cow-ſlip
cox-comb
crack-nels
craf-ty
creatue
cre″dit
cri-er
crim-ſon
cri″tic
crook-ed
crot-chet
cru-el
cry″ſtal
cu-bit
cuck-old

cuc-kow
cud-gel
cul-ly
cum-brance
cum-min
cun-ning
cu-rate
cur-dle
cur-rent
cur-ry
cur-tail
cur-tain
cu″ſtard
cu″ſtom
cyg-net
cym-bal
cy-preſs
Dag-ger
dag-gle
dain-ty
dai-ry
dal-ly
da″mage
da″maſk
dam-ſel
dam-ſon
dan-ger
dan-driff
dark-ly
dark-neſs
dar-ling
dar-nel
da″ſtard
daugh-ter
da″zle
dea-con
deb-tor
de-cent
de″luge
de-ſert
dew-lap
di-al
diſ-cord
diſ-mal
di″ſtaff
di″ſtant
di″ſtich
di-vers
diz-zy
doc-tor
doc-trine
dole-ful
dol-phin
do-tard
doubt-ful
down-ward
dow-ry
do″zen
dra″gon
dra-per
draw-er
dread-ful
dri-ven
drop-ſy
drou-ſy
drunk-ard
drunk-en
dry-ſhod
du″cheſs
du-ty
dwin-dle
Ea-ger
ear-ly
ea-gle
ear-neſt
earth-quake
eaſt-ward
ea-ſy
ed-dy
e-dict
ef-fect
ef-fort
eigh-ty
ei-ther
el-bow
el-der
em-ber
em-pire
em-pty
end-leſs
en-gine
en-ſign
en-ter
en-trance
en-try
en-voy
en-vy
e-qual
er-min
er-rant
er″ror
e-ven
e″ver
e-vil
eu-nuch
ex-ile
Fa-ble
fa-bric
fac-tor
fag-got
fai-ry
faith-ful
faith-leſs
fal-low
falſ-hood
falſ-ly
fal-ter
fa″mine
fa-mous
far-ther
far-thing
fa″ſten
fa-ther
fa″thom
fat-ling
fat-neſs
faul-ty
fa-vour
fear-ful
fea″thers
fee-ble
field-fare
fel-low
fe″lon
fe-male
fen-nel
fer-ret
fer-ry
fer-vent
fet-ters

fe-ver
few-el
fic-kle
fif-ty
fi″gure
fil-berd
fil-let
fil-thy
fin-gers
fi″niſh
fi-nite
fir-kin
flab-by
fla″gon
flat-ter
flet-cher
flo-rid
floun-der
flou″riſh
flow-ers
flu-ent
flut-ter
fod-der
fol-low
fol-ly
fool-iſh
foot-man
for-ces
fore-caſt
fore-head
fore-moſt
fore-ſhip
fore-ſkin
fo″reſt
for-feit

for-mer
for-tune
for-ty
for-ward
foul-neſs
foun-tain
four-fold
fow-ler
frag-ment
fra-grant
frank-ly
freck-led
free-dom
fren-zy
fre-quent
friend-ly
friend-ſhip
front-let
fro-ward
fro-zen
fru-gal
fruit-ful
fru″ſtrate
ful-neſs
ful-ſome
fum-ble
fur-biſh
fur-long
fur-nace
fur-niſh
fur-row
fur-ther
fu-ry
fu-ture

Gain-ful

gal-lant
gal-lon
gal-lows
gal-ly
gam-bol
gam-mon
gan-der
gan-grene
gar-den
gar-land
gar-lick
gar-ment
gar-ner
gar-niſh
gar-ret
ga″ther
gen-der
gen-tile
gen″tle
ge″ſture
gi-ant
gid-dy
gil-der
gin-ger
giz-zard
glad-neſs
glaſſ-es
glean-ings
gli″ſter
glit-ter
glo-ry
glut-ton
goat-iſh
gob-bet
gob-let

god-deſs
god-head
god-ward
gold-en
gold-ſmith
good-ly
good-neſs
go″ſling
go″ſpel
got-ten
go″vern
grap-ple
gran-deur
gra″vel
gra-ver
grey-hound
great-neſs
gree-dy
grie″vance
grie″vous
grind-ers
gri″ſtle
griz-led
grō-cer
guilt-leſs
guil-ty
gun-ner
gut-ter
Ha″bit
hack-ney
hail-ſtone
hai-nous
hai-ry
hal-bard
hal-low

hal-ter
ham-mer
ham-per
han-dle
hand-maid
hand-ſome
hap-ly
hap-pen
hap-py
har-bour
har-den
har-dy
har-lot
harm-leſs
har-neſs
har-per
har-row
har-veſt
ha-ſten
ha-ſty
hate-ful
ha-tred
ha-ven
haugh-ty
ha″vock
ha″zard
ha-zle
hea″dy
heark-en
hear-ty
hea-then
hea″ven
hea″vy
hei-fer
hel-met
hem-lock
he″rald
her-ring
hew-er
hick-up
hid-den
high-neſs
hin-der
hin-ges
hire-ling
hi″ther
hoa-ry
hol-den
hol-low
holp-en
ho-ly
ho″mage
ho″neſt
ho″nour
ho″ney
hor-net
hor-rour
horſe-leech
hoſt-age
hot-ly
hou-ſes
houſ-hold
how-let
hu-man
hum-ble
hu-mour
hun-dred
hun-gry
hur-ry
hurt-ful
huſ-band
hyſ-ſop
I-dle
i-dol
i″mage
im-pulſe
in-cenſe
in-ceſt
in-fant
in-queſt
in-ſide
in-ſtant
in-ſtinct
in-ward
irk-ſome
i-ron
i-ſland
iſ-ſue
Ja-cinth
jac-ket
ja″ſper
jave-lin
jay-lor
jea″lous
jer-kin
jew-el
jo-cund
join-ture
jol-ly
jour-ney
joy-ful
judg-es
judg-ment
jug-gle
ju-lep
junc-ture
ju″ſtice
Keep-er
ken-nel
ker-chief
ker-nel
ker-ſey
ket-tle
kid-ney
kin-dle
kind-neſs
kin-dred
king-dom
kinſ-folk
kinſ-man
kit-chen
know-ledge
knuc-kle
La-bour
lac-ky
lad-der
la-den
la-dle
la-dy
lam-prey
land-lord
lan-dreſs
lan-guage
lan-guiſh
lan-tern
lap-wing
large-neſs
laſt-ly
latch-et
late-ly

lat-ten
lat-ter
lat-tice
la-ver
lav″iſh
laugh-ter
law-ful
law-yer
la-zy
lean-neſs
lea″ther
lea″ven
le″gate
lei-ſure
leng″then
len-tils
leo″pard
le″per
le″prous
leſſ-er
let-ters
let-tuce
le″vel
le-ver
le-vy
li-cence
li-ar
li-er
light-ning
like-neſs
li″ly
lim-beck
lim-ber
li″mit
li″mon
li″nage
lin-guiſt
li″nen
lin-net
lin-tel
li-on
li″quor
li″ſten
lit-ter
li″zard
load-en
loath-ſome
lob-ſter
lo-cuſt
lof-ty
loi-ter
loo-ſen
lo″vage
love-ly
low-ly
low″ring
loy-al
lo″zenge
lu-cre
luke-warm
lum-ber
lu″ſtre
lu″ſty
luſt-ful
lu″ſtring
Mag-got
mai-den
ma″lice
mal-lard
mal-let
mal-lows
malt-ſter
ma″nage
man-date
man-drake
man-ger
man-gle
man-ner
man-tle
ma-ny
mar-ble
mar-gin
mar-ket
mar-queſs
mar-row
mar-ry
mar-ſhal
mar-tyr
mar-vel
ma-ſon
ma″ſter
ma-trix
ma-tron
mat-ter
mea″dow
mea-ſure
med-dle
meek-neſs
me″lon
mel-low
mem-ber
mem-brane
men-tal
mer-cer
mer-chant
mer-cy
mer-maid
mer-ry
meſ-ſage
me-tal
mid-night
migh-ty
mid-wife
mil-dew
mil-ler
mi″mick
mind-ful
mi″nim
min-ſtrel
mi″nute
mi-ry
miſ-chief
mi″ſtreſs
mi-tre
mix-ture
mo″del
mo″dern
mo″deſt
moi″ſten
moi″ſture
mol-ten
mo-ment
mo-ney
mon-grel
mon-key
month-ly
mon-ſter
mo″ral
mort-gage
morn-ing

mor-row
mor-ſel
mor-tal
mor-tar
mo″ther
mo-tive
mot-to
moul-dy
moun-tain
mour-ner
mow-er
mud-dy
muſ-ſle
mul-let
mum-ble
mur-der
mur-mur
mur-rain
mu-ſic
mu″ſtard
mu″ſter
mut-ter
mut-ton
muz-zle
myr-tle
Na-ked
name-ly
nap-kin
nar-row
na-tive
na-ture
na-vel
naugh-ty
na-vy
nee-dle

nee-dy
need-ful
neigh-bour
neither
ne″phew
ne″ther
net-tle
ne″ver
neu-ter
new-ly
new-neſs
nib-ble
nig-gard
nim-ble
nip-ple
no-ble
noi-ſome
non-ſenſe
non-ſuit
north-ern
no″ſtril
no-thing
no-tice
nou-riſh
no″vice
nu-ſance
num-ber
nur-ture
nut-meg
Ob-ject
o-dour
of-fal
of-fer
of-fice
off-ſpring

of-ten
oint-ment
oi-ſter
o″lives
o-men
on-ly
on-ward
o-pen
o″range
or-chard
or-der
or-gan
or-phan
o″ſpray
o″ſtrich
o″ther
ot-ter
o-ven
o-ver
out-caſt
out-moſt
out-ſide
out-ward
ox-en
Pad-dock
pain-ful
pa″lace
pa″late
pale-neſs
pal-frey
pal-let
palm-tree
pal-ſy
pam-per
pan-ther

pa-per
par-boil
par-cel
parch-ment
par-don
pa-rents
pa″riſh
par-lour
par-rot
par-ſly
par-ſon
par-ty
part-ner
par-tridge
paſ-ſage
pa″ſtor
pa″ſture
pa″tent
pat-tern
pa-tron
pave-ment
pay-ment
pea-cock
pea″ſant
peb-ble
pee-viſh
pen-ny
pen-ſive
pe″nance
peo-ple
pep-per
per-fect
pe″rils
pe″riſh
per-ſon

pew-ter
phan-fy
phea″fant
phy″ſic
pic-ture
pil-grim
pil-lage
pil-lar
pil-low
pi-lot
pim-ple
pin-nace
pi-per
pip-kin
pip-pen
pi-rate
pi-ſtol
pitch-er
pi″ty
plain-neſs
pla″ſter
plat-ter
plea″fant
plea″ſure
plen-ty
plow-ſhare
plumb-line
plom-met
plu-ral
pock-et
po-et
poi-ſon
pol-lard
pom-mel
pon-der
po″plar
por-ter
po-ſey
poſ-ſet
pot-ſherd
pot-tage
pot-ter
poul-try
pow-der
pow-er
prac-tice
pray-er
pre-cept
pre″face
preg-nant
pre″late
pre″ſence
pre″ſent
pret-ty
prieſt-hood
prim-roſe
pri″ſon
pri-vate
pro-bate
pro″blem
pro″cefs
pro″duct
pro″fit
pro″ject
pro″miſe
pro″per
pro″phet
pro″ſpect
pro″ſper
pro-ſtrate
proud-ly
pro-verb
pro″vince
pru-dent
pu″blic
pu″bliſh
pud-ding
pul-pit
pu″mice
pu″niſh
pur-chaſe
pur-ple
pur-poſe
Qua-drant
quag-mire
qua-ker
quar-rel
quar-ry
quar-ter
qua-ver
que-re
quib-ble
quick-ly
quick-ſand
qui-et
qui″ver
Rab-ble
rack-et
raf-ter
rai-ler
rai-ment
rain-bow
rai-ſins
ral-ly
ram-part
ran-cor
ran-ſom
ra″pid
raſh-ly
ra-for
ra-ther
rat-ling
ra-ven
ra″viſh
rea″dy
re-al
rea-per
rea-ſon
re″bel
reck-on
re″cord
red-diſh
re″fuge
re″fuſe
re″lic
re″liſh
rem-nant
ren-der
rere-ward
re″ſcue
re″ſpite
re-tail
rib-band
rich-es
rid-dance
rid-den
rid-dle
right-ly
ri″gour
ri-ot

ri″ſen
ri″ver
rob-ber
rot-ten
rough-ly
roy-al
rub-biſh
ru-by
rud-dy
ru-in
ru-led
rum-mer
ru-mour
rup-ture
ru-ral
Sab-bath
ſa-ble
ſack-but
ſack-cloth
ſa-criſt
ſad-dle
ſad-ly
ſafe-guard
ſaf-fron
ſail-or
ſal-ly
ſam-phire
ſan-dals
ſan-guine
ſat-chel
ſa-tyr
ſa″vage
ſa″vour
ſcab-bard
ſcab-by

ſcaf-fold
ſcan-dal
ſcarce-ly
ſcar-let
ſcat-ter
ſcep-ter
ſcep-tic
ſche″dule
ſcho″lar
ſci-ence
ſcof-fer
ſcram-ble
ſcra-per
ſcrip-ture
ſcrib-ble
ſcru-ple
ſeam-ſter
ſea-ſon
ſe″cond
ſe-cret
ſeem-ly
ſel-dom
ſel-ler
ſel-vedge
ſe″nate
ſen-tence
ſer-jeant
ſer-mon
ſer-pent
ſer-vant
ſer-vice
ſer-vile
ſet-tle
ſe″ven
ſe″ver

ſex-ton
ſhab-by
ſha″dow
ſham-bles
ſhame-ful
ſhar-pen
ſhe″kel
ſhel-ter
ſhep-herd
ſhe″riff
ſhew-bread
ſhip-board
ſhip-wreck
ſhil-ling
ſhi″ver
ſhort-ly
ſho″vel
ſhoul-der
ſhut-tle
ſic-kle
ſick-neſs
ſig-net
ſi-lence
ſil-ly
ſil-ver
ſim-nel
ſim-ple
ſi″new
ſin-ful
ſin-gle
ſir-rah
ſi″ſter
ſix-ty
ſkil-ful
ſkil-let

ſkir-miſh
ſlack-neſs
ſlan-der
ſlaugh-ter
ſlen-der
ſloth-ful
ſlo″ven
ſlug-gard
ſlum-ber
ſmat-ter
ſmit-ten
ſmo″ther
ſno″wy
ſnuf-fers
ſo-ber
ſoc-ket
ſod-den
ſoft-ly
ſo-journ
ſo-lace
ſo″lemn
ſo″lid
ſon-net
ſor-did
ſore-ly
ſor-rel
ſor-row
ſor-ry
ſouth-ward
ſpan-gle
ſpar-kle
ſpar-row
ſpeck-led
ſpeech-leſs
ſpee-dy

ſpi-der ſtub-ble Ta-ble thi″ſtle
ſpike-nard ſtub-born ta-bret thi″ther
ſpin-dle ſtu″dy tack-ling thought-ful
ſpi″rit ſtum-ble ta-ken thou-ſand
ſpo-ken ſtur-dy ta″lent thral-dom
ſprin-kle ſtur-geon tal-low three-fold
ſqua-dron ſub-ject tam-my thrif-ty
ſquan-der ſub-ſtance tan-kard thun-der
ſquir-rel ſub-til tan-ner ti-dings
ſta-ble ſub-urbs tan-ſy til-lage
ſta″bliſh ſuc-cour ta-per tim-ber
ſtag-ger ſuck-ling tap-ſter tim-brel
ſtam-mer ſud-den tar-get tinc-ture
ſtan-dard ſu-et tar-ry tin-der
ſtan-za ſuf-fer tat-ler tin-gle
ſta-ple ſuf-frage ta″vern tink-ling
ſtate-ly ſu″gar taw-ny tiſ-ſue
ſta″tue ſul-phur tay-lor ti-tle
ſta″ture ſum-mer tem-per tit-tle
ſta″tute ſun-dry tem-peſt to-ken
ſtea″dy ſup-per tem-ple to″pic
ſted-faſt ſure-ty te″nant tor-ment
ſtee-ple ſur-face ten-der tor-toiſe
ſter-ling ſur-feit te-net tor-ture
ſtew-ard ſur-name te″nor tor-rent
ſti-pend ſur-plice te″nure to-tal
ſtir-rup ſwag-ger ter-ror to-wards
ſto″mach ſwal-low te-ſter tow-el
ſto-ry ſweet-neſs thank-ful tow-er
ſtor-my ſwift-ly there-fore trac-tate
ſtran-ger ſwol-len thick-et traf-fick
ſtran-gle ſymp-tom thick-neſs tray-tor
ſtrip-ling ſy″nod thim-ble tram-mel
ſtrug-gle ſy″rup third-ly tram-ple
ſtrum-pet ſy″ſtem thir-ſty tra″vel

tra″verſe
trea-cle
trea-ſon
trea″ſure
trea-tiſe
tre″ble
trem-ble
tren-cher
treſ-paſs
tri-al
tri″bute
tric-kle
tri-dent
tri-fle
tri″vet
tri-umph
trod-den
tro-phy
trou″ble
tru-ant
trum-pet
trun-dle
tu-lip
tum-ble
tu-mour
tu-mult
tur-bant
tur-nep
tur-ret
tur-tle
tu-tor
twen-ty
twi-light
twin-kle
ty-rant

Va-cant
val-ley
va″lour
va″lue
va″niſh
va-pour
van-quiſh
var-niſh
vaſ-ſal
vel-lum
vel-vet
ve″nom
ven-ture
ver-dict
ver-ger
ve″ry
veſ-ſel
veſt-ment
ve″ſtry
ve″ſture
vi-al
vi″car
vic-tor
vi″gil
vil-lage
vil-lain
vine-yard
vint-ner
vin-tage
vi-ol
vi-per
vir-gin
vir-tue
vi″ſage
vi″ſit

vo-cal
vol-ley
vo″lume
vo″mit
vow-el
voy-age
vul-gar
vul-ture
Um-brag
um-pire
un-cle
un-der
up-per
up-right
up-roar
up-ward
ur-chin
ur-gent
u-rine
ut-moſt
ut-ter
Wa-fer
wag-gon
wain-ſcot
wa-ken
wal-low
wan-der
wan-ton
war-fare
war-rant
war-ren
waſ-ſail
watch-ful
wa-ter
weak-en

wea″pon
wea-ry
wea″ther
wea-ſel
wel-come
wel-fare
whe-ther
whi″ſper
whiſ-tle
whi″ther
whol-ly
whol-ſome
whore-dom
wick-ed
wi″dow
wil-low
win-dow
win-now
win-ter
wiſ-dom
witch-craft
wi″ther
wit-neſs
wit-ty
wi″zard
wo-ſtu
wo″man
wo″men
won-der
world-ly
wor-ſhip
wor-thy
wo-ven
wrath-ful
wreſt-ling

wrin-kle	Yar-row	yeo″man	youth-ful
writ-ten	year-ly	yon″der	Zea-lot
wrong-ful	yel-low	young-iſh	zea-lous

TABLE II.

Diſſyllables accented on the latter Syllable.

A baſe	ad-jure	a-ground	a-part
a-bate	ad-juſt	a-ha	a-piece
ab-hor	ad-mire	a-larm	ap-peal
a-bide	ad-mit	a-las	ap-pear
ab-jure	a-do	a-like	ap-peaſe
a-board	a-dopt	a-live	ap-plaud
a-bode	ad-vance	al-lay	ap-plauſe
a-bove	ad-verſe	al-ledge	ap-ply
a-bound	ad-vice	al-low	ap-point
a-bout	ad-viſe	al-lude	ap-proach
a-broad	a-far	al-lure	ap-prove
ab-ſcond	af-fair	al-moſt	a-right
ab-ſolve	af-fect	a-loft	a-riſe
ab-ſtain	af-firm	a-lone	ar-raign
ab-ſurd	af-fix	a-long	ar-ray
ab-uſe	af-flict	a-loof	ar-rears
ac-cept	af-ford	a-loud	ar-reſt
ac-ceſs	af-fright	al-though	ar-rive
ac-cord	af-front	a-mend	aſ-cend
ac-count	a-foot	a-merce	a-ſcribe
ac-crue	a-fore	a-miſs	a″ſide
ac-cuſe	a-fraid	a-mong	a-ſleep
ac-quaint	a-freſh	a-mongſt	aſ-ſault
ac-quit	a-gain	a-muſe	aſ-ſay
ad-here	a-gainſt	a-noint	aſ-ſent
a-dieu	a-go	a-non	aſ-ſert
ad-journ	a-gree	a-pace	aſ-ſeſs

af-ſign
af-ſiſt
af-ſize
af-ſume
af-ſure
af-ſwage
a-ſtray
a-thirſt
at-tack
at-tain
at-taint
at-tempt
at-tend
at-teſt
at-tire
at-tract
a-vaſt
a-venge
a-verſe
a-vert
aug-ment
a-vail
a-void
a-vouch
au-ſtere
a-wake
a-ward
a-ware
a-way
Ba-boon
bap-tize
be-came
be-cauſe
be-come
be-fal
be-fore
be-gan
be-gat
be-get
be-gin
be-guile
be-half
be-held
be-hind
be-lieve
be-long
be-moan
be-neath
be-queath
be-reave
be-reft
be-ſeech
be-ſeem
be-ſet
be-ſides
be-ſiege
be-ſmear
be-ſought
be-ſtead
be-ſtir
be-ſtow
be-take
be-think
be-times
be-tray
be-troth
be-tween
be-wail
be-ware
be-witch
be-wray
be-yond
blaſ-pheme
bom-baſt
bri-gade
buf-foon
Ca-bal
car-bine
ca-reſs
ca-reer
ca-ſhire
ce-ment
cha-ſtiſe
co-heir
col-logue
com-bine
com-mand
com-mend
com-mit
com-mode
com-pare
com-pel
com-pile
com-plain
com-plete
com-port
com-poſe
com-priſe
com-pute
con-ceal
con-ceit
con-ceive
con-cern
con-ciſe
con-clude
con-coct
con-cur
con-demn
con-dole
con-duce
con-fer
con-feſs
con-fide
con-fine
con-firm
con-form
con-found
con-front
con-fute
con-geal
con-join
con-nive
con-ſent
con-ſign
con-ſiſt
con-ſpire
con-ſult
con-ſtrain
con-ſume
con-tain
con-temn
con-tend
con-tract
con-trive
con-verſe
con-vert
con-vey
con-vict
con-vince
cor-rect

cor-rode de-prave diſ-patch ex-alt
cor-rupt de-prive diſ-penſe ex-ceed
cou-rant de-ride diſ-perſe ex-cel
De-baſe de-ſcant diſ-pleaſe ex-cept
de-bate de-ſcend diſ-pute ex-ceſs
de-bauch de-ſert diſ-ſolve ex-change
de-camp de-ſerve di"ſtil ex-clude
de-cay de-ſign di"ſtreſs ex-cuſe
de-ceaſe de-ſire di-veſt ex-hale
de-ceit de- ſt di-vide ex-hauſt
de-ceive de-ſpair di-vine ex-hort
de-clare de-ſpiſe di-vorce ex-pect
de-cline de-ſtroy di-vulge ex-pel
de-cree de-tain E-clipſe ex-pence
de-face de-ter eigh-teen ex-pert
de-fame de-tract e-lect ex-pire
de-fault de-throne em-balm ex-plain
de-feat de-viſe em-brace ex-ploit
de-fence de-voir em-boſs ex-port
de-flour de-vote em-ploy ex-poſe
de-fraud de-vour en-camp ex-pound
de-fray de-vout en-dow ex-preſs
de-gree dif-fuſe en-grave ex-tend
de-ject di-geſt en-joy ex-tinct
de-lay di-greſs e-nough ex-tol
de-light di-rect e-rect ex-tract
de-lude diſ-cern e-ſcape ex-treme
de-mand diſ-cloſe eſ-chew Fa-tigue
de-mean diſ-creet e-ſpy fer-ment
de-miſe diſ-dain eſ-ſay fo-ment
de-mur diſ-eaſe e-ſtate for-bear
de-nounce diſ-grace wi"zard for-bid
de-ny diſ-guiſe e-vent for-born
de-part diſ-guſt e-vert fore-know
de-pend diſ-join ex-act fore-ſeen

fore-tel
fore-warn
for-get
for-give
for-lorn
for-ſake
for-ſwear
forth-with
Gen-teel
Ha'rangue
him-ſelf
huz-za
Im-bark
im-bibe
im-menſe
im-part
im-peach
im-pede
im-plead
im-plore
im-port
im-poſe
im-pure
im-pute
in-cline
in-cloſe
in-clude
in-creaſe
in-croach
in-deed
in-dorſe
in-duce
in-dulge
in-fer
in-flame
in-flict
in-form
in-fringe
in-fuſe
in-graft
in-join
in-nate
in-quire
in-rol
in-ſert
in-ſift
in-ſpect
in-ſpire
in-ſtal
in-ſtruct
in-ſult
in-tend
in-thral
in-tire
in-treat
in-trench
in-vade
in-veigh
in-vent
in-volve
La-ment
Ma-chine
main-tain
man-kind
ma-nure
ma-ture
Neg-lect
O-bey
ob-lige
ob-ſcene
ob-ſcure
ob-ſerve
ob-ſtruct
ob-tain
oc-cur
of-fence
of-fend
op-poſe
op-preſs
or-dain
out-run
Pa-role
per-ceive
per-due
per-form
per-fume
per-haps
per-mit
per-plex
per-ſiſt
per-ſuade
per-tain
per-vert
pol-lute
por-tend
poſ-ſeſs
pour-tray
pre-ciſe
pre-dict
pre-fer
pre-fix
pre-miſe
pre-pare
pre-ſage
pre-ſerve
pre-ſume
pre-tence
pre-vail
pre-vent
pro-ceed
pro-claim
pro-cure
pro-duce
pro-fane
pro-feſs
pro-found
pro-fuſe
pro-long
pro-mote
pro-poſe
pro-rogue
pro-tect
pro-teſt
pro-tract
pro-vide
pro-voke
pur-ſue
Re-bel
re-bound
re-build
re-buke
re-cal
re-cant
re-ceipt
re-ceive
re-ceſs
re-claim
re-cord
re-count
re-cruit

re-deem
re-dound
re-dreſs
re-fer
re-fine
re-flect
re-form
re-frain
re-freſh
re-fund
re-fuſe
re-fute
re-gain
re-gard
re-hearſe
re-ject
re-joice
re-lapſe
re-late
re-leaſe
re-lent
re-lief
re-ly
re-main
re-miſs
re-mit
re-morſe
re-mote
re-move
re-new
re-nounce
re-nown
re-pair
re-pay

re-peat
re-peal
re-pel
re-pent
re-pine
re-ply
re-port
re-poſe
re-proach
re-proof
re-prove
re-pute
re-queſt
re-quire
re-quite
re-ſent
re-ſerve
re-ſide
re-ſign
re-ſiſt
re-ſolve
re-ſort
re-ſpect
re-ſponſe
re-ſtore
re-ſtrain
re-ſult
re-tain
re-tard
re-tire
re-treat
re-trieve
re-turn
re-veal

re-venge
re-verſe
re-view
re-vile
re-viſe
re-vive
re-voke
re-volt
re-ward
Sa-lute
ſe-cure
ſe-date
ſe-duce
ſin-cere
ſix-teen
ſub-due
ſub-mit
ſub-ſcribe
ſub-ſiſt
ſub-tract
ſub-vert
ſuc-ceed
ſuc-ceſs
ſuc-cinct
ſuf-fice
ſug-geſt
ſup-plant
ſup-ply
ſup-port
ſup-poſe
ſup-preſs
ſur-ceaſe
ſu-preme
ſur-mount

ſur-prize
ſur-round
ſuſ-pect
ſuſ-penſe
ſuſ-tain
Them-ſelves
thence-forth
there-in
thir-teen
through-out
tor-ment
tra-duce
tran"ſcend
tranſ-fer
tranſ-form
tranſ-greſs
tranſ-late
tre-pan
Vouch-ſafe
Un-clean
un-done
u-nite
un-juſt
un-known
un-lade
un-leſs
un-looſe
un-ripe
un-taught
un-til
un-wiſe
up-braid
up-hold
u-ſurp

A Praxis on the foregoing Chapter, conſiſting of Words not exceeding Two Syllables.

Of HEAVEN.

HEAVEN is the loſty Throne of God; but to deſcribe the Glory of it is more than human Tongue can do. All the Grandeur and State we behold on Earth, is not in the leaſt worthy to be compar'd with it. It tranſcends all, that we are able to think: The Beauty of its Structure, the Vaſtneſs of its Extent, and the Order of its Frame, are more than even our Conceits can fathom.

The Form of it is not ſo much worthy our Eſteem, as what it contains. There is the Preſence of God the Father, God the Son, and God the Holy Ghoſt; beſide great Numbers of Saints and Angels, and of Holy Men and Women, who are gone thither before us; there are Rivers of Pleaſure, and Crowns of Glory.

Tho' we cannot relate the Joys of the bleſſed Spirits above; yet to partake of them, and to be happy in Heaven, is the Reward of all that live upright upon Earth. All that we can conceive, and much more, will they poſſeſs, who love and ſerve the Lord.

That which doth further augment and enhance the Value of it, and may juſtly heighten our Deſires to obtain it, is, that it will laſt for ever. No Time can finiſh our Joys, or conſume our Delights: Nothing can ever be too much to endure for thoſe Pleaſures that endure for ever.

Heaven is the Dwelling-Place of the Elect, the Throne of the Judge, the Seat of the Lamb, the Fulneſs of Delight, the Abode of the Juſt, the Retreat of the Weary, and the Reward of the Faithful.

CHAP. IV.

Words of Three Syllables.

TABLE I.

Words accented on the First Syllable.

AB-di-cate
ab-ro-gate
ab-ſo-lute
abſ-ti-nence
ac-ci-dence
ac-ci-dent
ac-cu-rate
ac-ti-on
ac-tu-ate
ad-ja-cent
ad-ju-tant
ad-vo-cate
af-fa-ble
a″go-ny
al-der-man
a-li-en
a″li-ment
am-buſh-ment
a″mi-ty
am-ne-ſty
a″mo-rous
an-ce″ſtors
an-ci-ent
a″ni-mate
ap-pe-tite
a-pri-cock
a-que-duct
a″ra-ble
ar-chi-tect
ar-gu-ment
ar-mo-ry
ar-ro-gant
ar-te-ry
ar-ti-choke
ar-ti-cle
at-tri-bute
a″va-rice
au-di-ble
au-di-ence
au-di-tor
a″ve-nue
au-gu-ry
au-tho-rize
Ba″niſh-ment
bar-ba-riſm
bar-ba-rous
bar-ri-er
bar-ri″ſter
ba″ſti-on
bat-te-ry
bat-tle-ment
ba″che-lor
beau-ti-fy
be″ne-fice
be″ne-fit
bi-got-ry
blun-der-buſs
bo″di-ly
boi-ſte-rous
bot-tom-leſs
boun-ti-ful
bra-ve-ry
bre-vi-ty
bri-be-ry
bri″gan-tine
bro″ther-ly
bul-li-on
bur-den-ſome
bur-gla-ry
bu″ri-al
bu″ſi-neſs
Ca″bi-net
cal-cu-late
ca″pi-tal
cap-ti-ous
cap-ti-vate
car-di-nal
care-ful-ly

car-nal-ly
car-pen-ter
ca″ſu-al
ca″ſu-iſt
ca″ta-logue
ca″te-chize
ca″val-ry
ca-ve-at
cau-te-rize
cau-ti-on
ce″le-brate
cen-tu-ry
cer-ti-fy
cham-ber-lain
cham-pi-on
cha-rac-ter
cha″pi-ter
cha″ri-ot
cha″ri-ty
chi″val-ry
chy″mi-cal
chy″mi-ſtry
cin-na-mon
cir-cu-late
cir-cum-flex
cir-cum-ſpect
cir-cum-ſtance
ci″ti-zen
cla″mo-rous
cla″ri-fy
claſ-ſi-cal
cle″men-cy
co″di-cil
cog-ni-zance
co″lo-ny
col-lo-quy
co″me-dy
co″mi-cal
com-fort-leſs
com-pa-ny
com-pe-tent
com-pli-ment
con-cu-bine
con-fe-rence
con-fi-dence
con-gru-ous
con-ju-gal
con-que-ror
con-ſci-ence
con-ſci-ous
con-ſe-crate
con-ſe-quence
con-ſo-nant
con-ſta-ble
con-ſtan-cy
con-ſti-tute
con-ti-nence
con-tra-ry
con-ver-ſant
co-pi-ous
co″pu-late
cor-di-al
cor-mo-rant
co″ro-ner
cor-po-ral
cor-pu-lent
coſt-li-neſs
cot-ta-ges
co″ve-nant
coun-ſel-lor
coun-te-nance
coun-ter-feit
coun-ter-pain
cour-te-ous
cour-te-ſy
court-li-neſs
craf-ti-neſs
cre″di-ble
cre″di-tor
cri″mi-nal
cri″ti-cal
cro″co-dile
cru-ci-fy
cru-di-ty
cru-el-ty
cu-bi-cal
cu-cum-ber
cul-pa-ble
cul-ti-vate
cu-ri-ous
cu″ſhi-on
cu″ſto-dy
Dam-ni-fy
de-cen-cy
de″di-cate
de-i-fy
de-i-ty
de″li-cate
de″ni-zen
de″pu-ty
de″pre-cate
de″ro-gate
de″ſo-late
de″ſpe-rate
de″ſti-ny

de″sti-tute
de″tri-ment
de-vi-ate
di-a-dem
di-a-lect
di-a-logue
di-a-mond
di-a-per
di-a-ry
dif-fi-cult
dif-fi-dent
dig-ni-ty
di″li-gence
di-o-cese
dif-ci-pline
dif-fi-pate
dif-fo-lute
dif-fo-nant
do″cu-ment
do-na-tive
dow-a-ger
dra-pe-ry
drow-fi-nefs
du-bi-ous
dul-ci-mer
dun-ge-on
du-pli-cate
du-ra-ble
E″bo-ny
e″di-fice
e″di-fy
e″du-cate
e″le-gant
e″le-ment
e″le-phant
e″le-vate
e″lo-quence
em-baf-fy
em-bry-o
e″me-rald
e″mi-nent
em-pe-ror
em-pha-fis
e″mu-late
e″ne-my
e″ner-gy
en-ter-prize
en-ti-ty
en-vi-ous
e″qui-page
e″qui-ty
e″fti-mate
e″vi-dence
ex-cel-lent
ex-cre-ment
ex-e-cute
ex-er-cife
ex-pi-ate
ex-pli-cate
ex-qui-fite
ex-ta-fy
Fa″bu-lous
fac-ti-on
fa″cul-ty
fal-la-cy
fal-fi-ty
fa″mi-ly
fa″fhi-on
fe-al-ty
fer-ven-cy
fe″ru-la
fe″fti-val
fic-ti-on
fi″li-al
fil-thi-nefs
fir-ma-ment
fift″u-la
fool-ifh-nefs
fop-pe-ry
for-ge-ry
for-ti-fy
for-ward-nefs
frank-in-cenfe
frau-du-lent
fruc-ti-fy
fu-gi-tive
func-ti-on
fun-da-ment
fu-ne-ral
fu-ri-ous
fur-ni-ture
fur-ri-er
fur-the″rance
Gal-le-ry
gar-de″ner
ga″ri-fon
ge″ne-ral
ge″ne-rate
ge″ne-rous
gen-tle-man
ge″nu-ine
gloo-mi-nefs
glu-ti-nous
glut-ton-ous
gor-ge-ous

go″vern-ment
gra-ci-ous
gra″du-ate
gra″ti-tude
graſ-hop-per
gun-pow-der
Hand-ker-chief
har-bin-ger
har-mo-ny
head-bo-rough
he″re″ſy
he″re-tic
he″ri-tage
hi″de-ous
hin-der-moſt
hi″ſto-ry
ho-li-neſs
ho″mi-cide
ho″mi-ly
hor-ri-ble
huſ-ban-dry
hy″po-crite
I″di-om
i″di-ot
i-dle-neſs
ig-no-ble
ig-no-rant
i″mi-tate
im-mi-nent
im-ple-ment
im-po-tent
im-pre-cate
im-pu-dent
in-ci-dent
in-di-gent
in-fa-my
in-fan-cy
in-fi-nite
in-flu-ence
in-ner-moſt
in-no-cent
in-ſo-lent
in-ſtant-ly
in-ſti-gate
in-ſti-tute
in-ſtru-ment
in-tel-lect
in-ter-courſe
in-te-reſt
in-ter-val
in-ter-view
in-ti-mate
in-tri-cate
in-vo-cate
i″vo-ry
Jeo″par-dy
jo″cu-lar
jo-vi-al
ju″ſti-fy
Ka″len-dar
kil-der-kin
kinſ-wo-man
La″by-rinth
la-i-ty
lar-ce-ny
la″ti-tude
le″che-ry
le″ga-cy
le″gi-ble
le-gi-on
le″ni-ty
le″pro-ſy
le″ve-ret
li″vi-ty
li″be-ral
li″ber-tine
li-o-neſs
lo″ga-rithm
lon-gi-tude
lu-na-tic
lu″ſci-ous
Ma″ce-rate
ma″gi-ſtrate
mag-ni-fy
ma″je-ſty
main-te-nance
ma″nage-ment
ma″ni-feſt
ma″ni-fold
man-ſi-on
ma″nu-al
ma″nu-ſcript
ma″ri-ner
mar-ma-let
mar-ti-al
mar-ve-lous
maſ-cu-line
maſ-ſa-cre
ma″ſte-ry
ma-tri-cide
me-di-ate
me″di-cine
me″di-tate
me″lo-dy
me″mo-ry

men-di-cant
men-ſtru-ous
men-ti-on
mer-chan-dize
mer-ci-ful
meſ-ſen-ger
mi″li-tant
mil-li-on
mi″ne-ral
mi″ni-ſter
mi″ra-cle
mi″ſe-ry
mi″ti-gate
mo″de-rate
mol-li-fy
mo″nu-ment
mor-ti-fy
mo-ti-on
moun-te-bank
mourn-ful-ly
mul-ti-ply
mul-ti-tude
mu-ſi-cal
mu-ta-ble
mu-ti-ny
mu-tu-al
my″ri-ad
my″ſte-ry
Nar-ra-tive
na-ti-on
na″tu-ral
na″vi-gate
naugh-ti-neſs
neg-li-gent
ne″ther-moſt
night-in-gale
no″mi-nate
no″ta-ble
no″ta-ry
no″ti-fy
no″vel-ty
nou″riſh-ment
nu-me-rous
nun-ne-ry
nup-ti-al
nu-tri-ment
Ob-du-rate
ob-ſe-quy
ob-ſo-lete
ob-ſta-cle
ob-ſti-nate
ob-vi-ous
o″cu-liſt
o-ce-an
o-di-ous
of-fi-cer
o″mi-nous
o″ni-ons
o″pe-rate
op-po-ſite
o″pu-lent
o″ra-cle
o″ra-tor
or-na-ment
or-tho-dox
oſ-ſi-frage
o″ther-wiſe
o-ver-ſight
out-law-ry
out-ward-ly
Pa″ci-fy
pal-li-ate
pa-pa-cy
pa″ra-diſe
pa″ra-dox
pa″ra-graph
pa″ral-lel
pa″ra-phraſe
pa-ra-ſite
par-ri-cide
pa″ri-ty
par-ti-al
par-ti-cle
paſ-ſi-on
pa-ti-ence
pau-ci-ty
pe″da-gogue
pe″di-gree
pe″li-can
pe″nal-ty
pe″ne-trate
pe″nu-ry
per-ju-ry
per-pe-trate
per-qui-ſite
per-ſe-cute
per-ti-nent
pe″ſti-lence
pe″tu-lant
pi″ge-on
pi-e-ty
pin-na-cle
plen-ti-ful
po-e-try
po″li-cy

po″li-tic
pon-de-rous
po-pe-ry
po″pu-lar
po″pu-lous
por-ti-on
poſ-ſi-ble
po″ſi-tive
po-ten-tate
po″ver-ty
prac-ti-cal
pre-am-ble
pre″ci-ous
pre″ci-pice
pre″ju-dice
pre″la-cy
pre″ſi-dent
pre″va-lent
pre-vi-ous
pri″mi-tive
prin-ci-pal
prin-ci-ple
pri″ſo-ner
pri″vi-lege
pri″vi-ly
pro-ba-ble
pro″bi-ty
pro″di-gy
pro″fli-gate
pro″ge-ny
pro″pa-gate
pro″per-ty
pro″phe-cy
pro″ſe-cute
pro″ſe-lyte

pro″ſpe-rous
pro″ſti-tute
pro″te-ſtant
pro″ven-der
pſal-te-ry
punc-tu-al
pu″niſh-ment
pu-ri-fy
pu-ri-ty
pu-tri-fy
py″ra-mid
Qua-dran-gle
qua″li-fy
qua″li-ty
quan-ti-ty
que″ru-lous
que″ſti-on
quint-eſ-ſence
quo-ti-ent
Ra-di-ant
ra″di-cal
ra-di-us
ra-pi-er
ra-ri-ty
ra″ve-nous
re″com-pence
rec-ti-fy
re″gi-cide
re″gi-ment
re-gi-on
re″gi-ſter
re″gu-lar
re″me dy
re″pro bate
re-qui-em

re″qui-ſite
re″ſi-due
re″tro-grade
re″ve-rend
ri″bal-dry
righ-te-ous
ri″vu-let
roy-al-ty
ru-di-ments
ru-mi-nate
Sa″cra-ment
ſa″cri-fice
ſa″cri-lege
ſa″la-ry
ſa″li-vate
ſanc-ti-fy
ſa″ra-band
ſa-ti-ate
ſa″tiſ-fy
ſa-vi-our
ſa-vo-ry
ſcor-pi-on
ſcrip-tu-ral
ſcru-pu-lous
ſcru-ti-ny
ſcul-li-on
ſe-cre-cy
ſec-ti-on
ſe″cu-lar
ſe-ni-or
ſen-ſu-al
ſen-ſi-ble
ſen-ſi-tive
ſe″pa-rate
ſe-pul-chre

ſe-ri-ous
ſer-je-ant
ſer-vi-tor
ſer-vi-tude
ſe″ve-ral
ſig-ni-fy
ſi′mi-le
ſin-gu-lar
ſi″ni-ſter
ſi″tu-ate
ſlip-pe-ry
ſo″phi-ſter
ſor-ce-ry
ſol-di-er
ſooth-ſay-er
ſpa″ni-el
ſpe″ci-al
ſpe″ci-fy
ſpe″ci-men
ſpec-ta-cle
ſpu-ri-ous
ſqui-nan-cy
ſta-ti-on
ſtig-ma-tize
ſto″ma-cher
ſtra″ta-gem
ſtraw-ber-ry
ſtre″nu-ous
ſtu-di-ous
ſtu-pi-fy
ſub-ſe-quent
ſub-ſi-dy
ſub-til-ty
ſuc-ceſ-ſor
ſuf-fo-cate
ſuf-fra-gan
ſum-ma-ry
ſup-ple-ment
ſup-pli-ant
ſup-pli-cant
ſur-cin-gle
ſure-ti-ſhip
ſur-ro-gate
ſu″ſte-nance
ſy″ca-more
ſy″co-phant
ſyl-lo-giſm
ſym-pa-thize
ſym-pa-thy
ſy″na-gogue
Te-di-ous
tem-pe rance
tem-po-rize
ten-den-cy
ten-der-neſs
ter-ri-ble
ter-ti-an
te″ſta-ment
te″ſti-fy
the-o-ry
ti″ru-lar
to″le-rate
trac-ta-ble
tra″gi-cal
trea″che-rous
tri″ni-ty
tri″vi-al
tur-bu-lent
tur-pen-tine
tur-pi-tude
tym-pa-ny
ty″pi-cal
ty-ran-nize
Va-can-cy
va″cu-um
va″ga-bond
va″li-ant
va″ni-ty
va-ri-ance
va-ri-ous
ve-he-ment
ven-di-ble
ve″ne-ry
ven-ge-ance
ve-ni-al
ve″no-mous
ver-de-greaſe
ve″ri-ly
ve″ri-ty
ve″te-ran
vic-to-ry
vic-tu-als
vi″gi-lant
vil-lai-ny
vi″li-fy
vin-di-cate
vi″ne-gar
vi-o-late
vi-o-lence
vi-o-lent
vir-gi-nals
vir-tu-ous
vi″ſi-ble
vi″ſi-on
vi″ti-ous

vi″tri-ol
Ul-ti-mate
un-der-ling
unc-ti-on
u-ni-corn
u-ni-on
u-ni-ty
u-ni-verſe
u-ſu-al
u-ſu-rer
u-ſu-ry
ut-te-rance
Way-fa-ring
wea-ri-neſs
wick-ed-neſs
wi″dow-er
wi″dow-hood
wil-der-neſs
won-der-ful
work-man-ſhip
wretch-ed-neſs

TABLE II.

Words accented on the middle Syllable.

A-ban-don
a-bo″liſh
a-bor-tive
a-bun-dance
a-bu-ſive
ac-cep-tance
ac-com-plice
ac-com-pliſh
ac-know-ledge
ac-quain-tance
ad-mo″niſh
ad-van-tage
ad-ven-ture
ad-vi″ſing
ad-vow-ſon
a-gree-ment
al-be-it
al-low-ance
al-migh-ty
al-rea″dy
a-maze-ment
an-cho-vy
an-noy-ance
a-part-ment
a-po″ſtate
ap-pa″rel
ap-point-ment
ap-pren-tice
aſ-ſaſ-ſin
aſ-ſem-ble
aſ-ſu-rance
a-ſto″niſh
a-ſun-der
a-tone-ment
at-ten-tive
at-tor-ney
au-then-tic
Bal-co-ny
bra-va-do
Ca-the-dral
clan-de″ſtine
co-e-qual
co-he-rent
com-port-ment
con-fi″ſcate
con-jec-ture
con-junc-ture
con-ſi″der
con-ſump-tive
con-tem-plate
con-tent-ment
con-ti″nue
con-tri″bute
con-tri-vance
cor-rec-tor
cor-ro-ſive
cor-rupt-neſs
De-can-ter
de-cre″pit
de-co-rum
de-fen-ſive
de-fi-ance
de-lin-quent

de-li″ver
de-mo″liſh
de-mon-ſtrate
de-par-ture
de-ſtruc-tive
de-ter-mine
dic-ta-tor
di-mi″niſh
dif-a″ſter
diſ-ci-ple
diſ-co-ver
diſ-junc-tive
diſ-fi″gure
diſ-ho″neſt
di-ho″nour
diſ-plea″ſure
diſ-qui-et
diſ-ſem-ble
diſ-tinct-ly
dif-tri″bute
di-vi-ner
di-vorce-ment
di-ur-nal
do-me″ſtic
E-le″ven
em-bar-go
em-bez-zle
em-broi-der
e-mer-gent
em-ploy-ment
en-a″mel
en-coun-ter
en-cou″rage
en-dea-vour
e-ner-vate
en-fran-chiſe
en-large-ment
e-nor-mous
en-ſam-ple
en-vi-ron
e-piſ-tle
e-ſpou-ſals
e-ſta-bliſh
e-ter-nal
ex-ac-tor
ex-a″mine
ex-hi″bit
ex-pli″cit
ex-ter-nal
ex-tin-guiſh
ex-tir-pate
ex-trin-ſic
Fan-ta″ſtic
for-bear-ance
for-bid-den
Gra-na-do
Hence-for-ward
I-de-a
il-lu″ſtrate
im-bel-liſh
im-mor-tal
im-par-lance
im-pli″cit
im-poſt-hume
in-car-nate
in-cen-tive
in-chant-ment
in-clo-ſure
in-clu-ſive
in-cul-cate
in-cum-bent
in-dict-ment
in-dul-gent
in-ter-nal
in-for-mer
in-ha″bit
in-he-rent
in-he″rit
in-hi″bit
in-ſi″pid
in-tan-gle
in-ter-nal
in-ter-pret
in-te″ſtate
in-te″ſtine
in-trin-ſic
in-va″lid
in-vei-gle
Lieu-te-nant
Ma-lig-nant
ma″ri-time
ma-ter-nal
me-cha″nic
miſ-chie-vous
Noc-tur-nal
O-bei-ſance
ob-ſer-vance
oc-cur-rence
of-fen-ſive
out-lan-diſh
Pome-gra″nate
port-man-teau
por-trai-ture
pre-ce-dent
pre-ſump-tive

pro-hi″bit	ſub-miſ-ſive	un-fru-gal
pu-iſ-ſant	Tat-pau-lin	un-fruit-ful
Re-lin-quiſh	te″ſta-tor	un-god-ly
re-main-der	to-bac-co	un-ho-ly
re-mem-ber	to-ge″ther	un-juſt-ly
re-mon-ſtrance	tranſ-pa-rent	un-learn-ed
re-ple″niſh	tri-bu-nal	un-mind-ful
re-ple″vin	Vice-ge-rent	un-ru-ly
re-ſem-ble	vin-dic-tive	un-ſkil-ful
re-ti″nue	Un-der-ſtand	un-ſta-ble
re-ve″nue	un-co″ver	un-thank-ful
Se-du-cers	un-e-qual	un-time-ly
ſe-que″ſter	un-feign-ed	un-wor-thy
ſpec-ta-tor	un-faith-ful	u-ten-ſil

TABLE III.

Words accented on the laſt Syllable.

Ac-qui-eſce	cor-re″ſpond	in-ter-cede
af-ter-wards	coun-ter-mand	in-ter-cept
a-la-mode	coun-ter-mine	in-ter-poſe
am-bu″ſcade	coun-ter-vail	in-ter-vene
ap-per-tain	De-o-dand	in-tro-duce
ap-pre-hend	diſ-al-low	Ma-ca-roone
Cap-a-pee	diſ-an-nul	ma-ga-zine
ca-val-cade	diſ-ap-point	maſ-que-rade
cir-cum-ciſe	do″mi-neer	O-ver-charge
cir-cum-ſcribe	En-ter-tain	o-ver-drive
cir-cum-vent	ex-pe-dite	o-ver-flow
com-pre-hend	Im-ma-ture	o-ver-laid
con-de-ſcend	im-por-tune	o-ver-paſt

o-ver-ſeer	re-in-force	there-up-on
o-ver-ſpread	ren-dez-vous	Vi-o-lin
o-ver-thrown	re″par-tee	vo″lun-teer
o-ver-whelm	re″pre-hend	Un-der-mine
Pa″ra-mount	re″pre-ſent	Where-un-to
per-ſe-vere	Se″re-nade	where-with-al
Re″col-lect	ſe″ven-teen	Ye″ſter-day
re″con-cile	There-un-to	ye″ſter-night

A PRAXIS

On the foregoing Chapter, conſiſting of Words not exceeding Three Syllables.

Of CONTENTMENT.

THink no Man happy, becauſe he outwardly appears ſo. What! though Providence has largely endowed him, and Fortune ſeems fawningly to court him; ſuppoſe him bleſt with plentiful Stores, his Subſtance daily increaſing, and every Enterprize ſucceſsful; the World affords no Joy, that he poſſeſſes not, and his Days ſeem one continued Scene of Happineſs; yet ſtill his Bliſs may not be *Sterling*, and there may be ſome *Allay*, that may give an Abridgment to his Happineſs. His Mind may be unquiet; many anxious Thoughts may privately gnaw upon his Vitals, and utterly overthrow the conceited Idea of Joy.

No Station in this World can afford us unmixed Pleaſures; I will therefore neither envy, nor wiſh for the Happineſs I ſee, leſt, with it, I meet thoſe Miſeries, that lie obſcure, and may bring me to Repentance for my unbounded and wanton Deſires.

All earthly Enjoyments are attended with ſomething that mightily leſſens our Joys; the Head that wears a Crown is filled with more Diſquiet, than the Breaſt of a Commoner; and a mean Shepherd may enjoy a greater Portion of Contentment, than the wealthieſt and moſt powerful Monarch.

If Men could plainly diſtinguiſh, and perceive the ſecret Misfortunes of their Neighbours, few would be deſirous to change Stations with them.

O merciful God! give us the Bleſſing of Sedateneſs of Mind; then ſhall we be happy in every Circumſtance of Life.

CHAP. V.

Words of Four Syllables.

TABLE I.

Words accented on the Firſt Syllable.

A bro-ga-ting
ac-ceſ-ſa-ry
a″gri-mo-ny
a″la-ba″ſter
a-li-e-nate
al-le-go-ry
a-mi-a-ble
a″mi-ca-ble
an-ti-qua-ry
ar-bi-tra-ry
Be″ne-fit-ing
Ca″ter-pil-lar
ce″re-mo-ny
cha″ri-ta-ble
com-for-ta-ble
com-miſ-ſa-ry
com-pe-ten-cy
com-pa-ra-ble
com-pli-ca-ted
con-ſi″ſto-ry
con-ti-nen-cy
con-tro-ver-ſy
con-tu-ma-cy
cor-ri-gi-ble
cor-pu-len-cy
cor-rup-ti-ble
co″vet-ouſ-neſs
cu-ri-ouſ-ly
De″li-ca-cy
de″ſpi-ca-ble
di″li-gent-ly
Ef-fi-ca-cy
e″le-gan-cy
e″li-gi″ble
e″vi-dent-ly
ex-cel-len-cy
ex-em-pla-ry
ex-o-ra-ble
Fi″gu-ra-tive
for-mi-da-ble
Ge″ne-ral-ly
glo-ri-ouſ-ly
Ha″ber-daſh-er
he″te-ro-dox
ho″nou-ra-ble

ho″ſpi-ta-ble
Ig-no-mi-ny
im-no-cen-cy
in-ven-to-ry
ju-di-ca-ture
La″pi-da-ry
le-giſ-la-tive
li″be-ral-ly
Ma″le-fac″tor
mar-vel-louſ-ly
ma″tri-mo-ny
me″lan-cho-ly
me″mo-ra-ble
mer-ce-na-ry
mi″li-ta-ry
mi″ſe-ra-ble
mo-de-rate-ly
mo″na-ſte-ry
Na″tu-ral-ly
na″vi-ga-ble
ne″ceſ-ſa-ry
ne-cro-man-cy
O″ra-to-ry
Pa-tri-mo-ny
pe-remp-to-ry
pre-mu-ni-re
pur-ga-to-ry
Ra-ti-o-nal
rea-ſon-a-ble
re-frac-to-ry
right-e-ouſ-neſs
Sa″la-man-der
ſanc-tu-a-ry
ſe″cre-ta-ry
ſe″pa-ra-tiſt
ſe″ve-ral-ly
ſo-ci-a-ble
ſo″li-ta-ry
ſum-ma-ri-ly
Ta″ber-na-cle
tem-po-ral-ly
te″ſti-mo-ny
to″le-ra-ble
tranſ-i-to-ry
tri″bu-ta-ry
tur-bu-len-cy
Va″li-ant-ly
va-ri-a-ble
ve″ge-ta-ble
ve-he-ment-ly
ve″ne-ra-ble
vir-tu-ouſ-ly
vi″gi-lan-cy
vo″lun-ta-ry

TABLE II.

Words accented on the Second Syllable.

A-bre-vi-ate
a-bi″li-ty
a-bo″mi-nate
a-bun-dant-ly
ac-ce″le-rate
ac-ceſ-ſi-ble
ac-com-mo-date
a-ci″di-ty
ac-ti″vi-ty
ad-di-ti-on
ad-mi″ni-ſter
ad-miſ-ſi-on
ad-op-ti-on
ad-ver-ten-cy
ad-ver-tiſe-ment
a-dul-te-rate
af-fec-ti-on
af-flic-ti-on
af-fi″ni-ty
a-la″cri-ty
al-le-gi-ance
al-lu-ſi-on
am-baſ-ſa-dor
am-bi″gu-ous
am-bi-ti-on
am-phi″bi-ous
a-na″lo-gy
a-na″ly-ſis
a-na″to-mize
a-na″to-my

an-ge″li-cal
an-ni-hi″late
an-ti″qui-ty
an-ti″pa-thy
a-po″ca-lypſe
a-po″lo-gy
a-po″ſta-ſy
a-po″ſta-tize
a-po″ſto-lic
ap-pa″ri-tor
ap-pel-la-tive
ap-pro-pri-ate
ap-pur-te-nance
ar-bi″tra-ment
ar-ti″cu-late
ar-ti″fi-cer
ar-til-le-ry
a″ſper-ſi-on
aſ-ſaſ-ſi-nate
aſ-ſi″du-ous
aſ-ſo-ci-ate
aſ-ſump-ti-on
at-ten-ti-on
at-te″nu-ate
au-da-ci-ous
au-tho″ri-ty
Bar-ba-ri-an
bar-ba″ri-ty
be-a″ti-fy'd
be-a″ti-tude
be-ha-vi-our
be-ne″fi-cence
be-ne″vo-lence
bi-tu-mi-nous
Ca-la″mi-ty
ca-no″ni-cal
ca-pa″ci-ty
ca-pi″tu-late
ca-pri″ci-ous
cap-ti″vi-ty
ce-le″ri-ty
ce-le″ſti-al
cen ſo-ri-ous
cen-tu-ri-on
cer-ti″fi-cate
ceſ-ſa-ti-on
cha me-le-on
chi-rur-ge-on
cir-cum-fe-rence
col-la″te ral
col-la-ti-on
col-lec-ti-on
col-le-gi-ate
com-bu″ſti-ble
co-me-di-an
com-me″mo-rate
com-miſ-ſi-on
com-mo-di-ous
com-mo″di-ty
com-mu-ni-cate
com-mu-ni-on
com-pa″ni-on
com-paſ-ſi-on
com-pen-di-ous
com-pe″ti-tor
com-plex-i-on
com-po″ſi-tor
com-preſ-ſi-on
com-pul-ſi-on
com-punc-ti-on
con-ca″vi-ty
con-cep-ti-on
con-clu-ſi-on
con-cu-piſ-cence
con-cuſ-ſi-on
con-di″ti-on
con-fec-ti-on
con-fe″de-rate
con-feſ-ſi-on
con-for-mi-ty
con-fu-ſi-on
con-gra″tu-late
con-gru-i-ty
con-junc-ti-on
con-ſpi″cu-ous
con-ſpi″ra-cy
con-ſpi″ra-tor
con-ſtruc-ti-on
con-ſump-ti-on
con-ta-gi-on
con-ta″mi-nate
con-ten-ti-on
con-ti″nu-ance
con-trac-ti-on
con-tri″ti-on
con-ve-ni-ent
con-ver-ſi-on
con-vic-ti-on
con-vul-ſi-on
cor-po-re-al
cor-rec-ti-on
cor-ro″bo-rate
cor-rup-ti-on
cre-a-ti-on
cre-du-li-ty

Dam-na-ti-on
de-bi″li-ty
de-cen-ni-al
de-ci″ſi-on
de-coc-ti-on
de-feo-ti-on
de-fi″ci-ent
de-ge″ne-rate
de-jec-ti-on
de-lec-ta-ble
de-li″be-rate
de-li″ci-ous
de-li″ne-ate
de-li″ver-ance
de-lu-ſi-on
de-mo-ni-ac
de-po″pu-late
de-preſ-ſi-on
de-ri″ſi-on
de-ſcrip-ti-on
de-ſer-ti-on
de-ſtruc-ti-on
de-ter-mi-nate
de-trac-ti-on
de-vo-ti-on
dex-te″ri-ty
dif-fu-ſi-on
di-greſ-ſi-on
di-men-ſi-on
di-mi″nu-tive
di-rec-ti-on
diſ-cre″ti-on
diſ-cuſ-ſi-on
diſ-ho″ne-ſty
diſ-ſen-ſi-on
diſ-tinc-ti-on
di-ver-ſi-ty
di-vi″ſi-on
Ef-fec-tu-al
ef-fe″mi-nate
ef-fi″ci-ent
ef-flu-vi-um
ef-fu-ſi-on
e-gre-gi-ous
e-jec-ti-on
e-la″bo-rate
e-lec-ti-on
e-ma″ſcu-late
em-broi-de″rer
e-miſ-ſi-on
em-pha-ti-cal
en-co-mi-um
en-thu-ſi-aſm
e-nor-mi-ty
e-pi″ſco-pal
e-pi″to-mize
e-qua″li-ty
e-qui″va-lent
e-qui″vo-cal
e-qui″vo-cate
e-ra″di-cate
er-ro-ne-ous
e-rup-ti-on
eſ ſen-ti-al
e-ter-ni-ty
e-the-re-al
e-va″cu-ate
e-va″po-rate
e-va-ſi-on
ex-ac-ti-on
ex-a″ſpe-rate
ex-clu-ſi-on
ex-em-pli-fy
ex-emp-ti-on
ex-hi-la-rate
ex-o″ne-rate
ex or-bi-tant
ex-pan-ſi-on
ex-pe-di-ent
ex-pe-ri-ence
ex-pe″ri-ment
ex-po″ſi-tor
ex-preſ-ſi-on
ex-pul-ſi-on
ex-te″nu-ate
ex-te-ri-or
ex-tor-ti-on
ex-trac-ti-on
ex-tra-va-gant
ex-tre″mi-ty
ex-u-be-rant
Fa-ci″li-ty
fal-la-ci-ous
fa-mi″li-ar
fan-ta″ſti-cal
fe-ro″ci-ty
fer-ti″li-ty
fe″ſti″vi-ty
fi-de″li-ty
foun-da-ti-on
fra-gi″li-ty
fru-i″ti-on
Gar-ru-li-ty
gram-ma″ti-cal
Har-mo-ni-ous

hu-ma″ni-ty
hu-mi″li-ty
hy-dro″pi-cal
hy-po″cri-ſy
hy-po″the-ſis
I-den-ti-ty
i-do″la-trous
il-li″te-rate
il-lu-mi-nate
il-lu″ſtri ous
im-ma″cu-late
im-me-di-ate
im-mer-ſion
im-mu-nity
im-mu-ta-ble
im-par-ti-al
im-pe″di-ment
im-pe-ri-ous
im-per-ti-nent
im-pe″tu-ous
im-pla-ca-ble
im-por-tu-nate
im-po″ve-riſh
im-preſ-ſion
im-pu-ni-ty
in-ceſ-ſant-ly
in-ci″ſi-on
in-con-gru-ous
in-cor-po-rate
in-de″fi-nite
in-de″li-ble
in-dem-ni-fy
in-dem-ni-ty
in-du″ſtri-ous
in-ef-fa-ble
in-fec-ti-ous
in-fe-ri-or
in-ge-ni-ous
in-he″ri-tance
i″ni″qui-ty
i″ni″ti-ate
in-junc-ti-on
in-ju-ri-ous
in-ſcrip-ti-on
in-ſcru-ta-ble
in-ſi″nu-ate
in-ſpec-ti-on
in-ſtruc-ti-on
in-te″gri-ty
in-tel-li-gence
in-ten-ti-on
in-te-ri-or
in-va-ſi-on
in-ven-ti-on
in-ve″te-rate
in-vi-o-late
in-vi″ſi-ble
i-ro″ni-cal
ir-re″gu-lar
ir-re″ve-rent
ir-rup-ti-on
Ju-di″ci-al
ju-di″ci-ous
La-bo-ri-ous
laſ-ci″vi-ous
le-gi″ti-mate
li-cen-ti-ate
li-cen-ti-ous
lieu-te″nan-cy
li-ti″gi-ous
Ma-gi″ci-a
mag-ni″fi-cence
ma-le″vo-lent
ma-li″ci-ous
ma-te-ri-al
ma-tri″cu-late
ma-tu-ri-ty
me-lo-di-ous
me-ri″di-an
mi-li″ti-a
mor-ta″li-ty
mu-ni″fi-cent
mu-ſi″ci-an
Nar-ra-ti-on
na-ti″vi-ty
no-bi″li-ty
no-to-ri-ous
O-be-di-ence
ob-jec-ti-on
ob-la-ti-on
ob-li″te-rate
ob-li″vi-on
ob-nox-i-ous
ob-ſcu-ri-ty
ob-ſtruc-ti-on
oc-ca-ſi-on
œ-co″no-my
of-fi″ci-ous
om-ni″po-tent
om-ni″ſci-ent
o-pi″ni-on
op-preſ-ſi-on
op-pro-bri-ous
o-ra-ti-on
o-ri″gi nal

out-ra-ge-ous
Par-ti"cu-lar
par-ti"ti-on
pa-the"ti-cal
pa-vi"li-on
pe-cu-li-ar
pe-nu-ri-ous
per-di"ti-on
per-fec-ti-on
per-fi"di-ous
per-ni"ci-ous
per-pe"tu-al
per-plex-i-ty
per-ſpi"cu-ous
per-ſua-ſi-on
pe-ti"ti-on
phi-lo"ſo-pher
phy-ſi"ci-an
pol-lu-ti-on
poſ-ſeſ-ſi-on
po-ſi"ti-on
po"ſte"ri-ty
pe"ſti"li-on
po-ten-ti-al
pre-ci"pi-tate
pre-de"ſti-nate
pre-dic-ti-on
pre-do"mi-nate
pre-e"mi-nence
pre-pa"ra-tive
pre-po"ſte-rous
pre-ro"ga-tive
preſ-by"te-ry
pre-ſcrip-ti-on
pre-ſump-tu ous
pro-di"gi-ous
pro-feſ-ſi-on
pro-ge"ni-tor
pro-por-ti-on
pro-pri-e-ty
pro"ſpe"ri-ty
pro-vin-ci-al
pro-vi"ſi-on
punc-ti"li-o
pur-ga-ti-on
Qua-ter-ni-on
quo-ti"di-an
Re-bel-li-on
re-cep-ta-ele
re-cep-ti-on
re-ci"pro-cal
re-demp-ti-on
re-din-te-grate
re-flex-i-on
re-ge"ne-rate
re-jec-ti-on
re-i"te-rate
re-la-ti-on
re-li"gi-on
re-luc-tan-cy
re-miſ-ſi-on
re-ſpon-ſi-ble
re-ſto"ra-tive
re-ſtric-ti-on
re-ten-ti-on
re-ta"li-ate
rhe-to"ri-cal
ri-di"cu-lous
Sa-ga"ci-ty
ſal-va-ti-on
ſa-ti-e-ty
ſe-cu-ri-ty
ſe-di"ti-on
ſe-ve"ri-ty
ſi-mi"li-tude
ſim-pli"ci-ty
ſin-ce"ri-ty
ſo-bri-e-ty
ſo-ci-e-ty
ſo-lem-ni-ty
ſub-jec-ti-on
ſub-miſ-ſi-on
ſub-ſcrip-ti-on
ſub-ſer-vi-ent
ſub-ſtan-ti-al
ſub-trac-ti-on
ſub-ver-ſi-on
ſuc-ceſ ſi-on
ſuf-fi"ci ent
ſta-bi"li-ty
ſu-pre"ma-cy
Tau-to"lo-gy
tem-pe"ſtu-ous
ter-re"ſtri-al
tra-di"ti-on
tran-quil-li-ty
tranſ-greſ-ſi-on
tranſ-la-ti-on
tri-en-ni-al
tu-i"ti-on
tu-mul-tu-ous
ty-ran-ni-cal
Va-ca-ti-on
va-cu-i-ty
ve-ne-re-al

ve-ra″ci-ty
ver-mi″li-on
vex-a-ti-on
vi-ciſ-ſi-tude
vic-to-ri-ous
vir-gi″ni-ty
vi-va″ci-ty
vo-lup-tu-ous
U-bi″qui-ty
un-cer-tain-ty
un-righ-te-ous
ux-o-ri-ous

TABLE III.

Words accented on the Third Syllable.

A″da-man-tine
af-fi-da-vit
a-gri-cul-ture
a″na-bap-tiſt
ap-pre-hen-ſive
ar-bi-tra-tor
Bar-ri-ca-do
Co-ad-ju-tor
com-pre-hen-ſive
con-re-ſpon-dent
Diſ-in-he″rit
diſ-con-ti″nue
For-ni-ca-tor
How-ſo-e″ver
In-ter-lo-per
in-ter-mix-ture
Ma-the-ma″tics
ma-ra-ve-dis
me″lan-cho″lie
me-mo-ran-dum
miſ-ad-ven-ture
me-ta-mor-phoſe
No-men-cla-tor
Om-ni-pre-ſent
or-na-men tal
Pa-tro-ny″mic
pe-do-bap-tiſm
per-ad-ven-ture
per-ſe-ve-rance
pre-de-ceſ-ſor
Sa-cer-do-tal
ſu-do-ri″fic
ſup-ple-men-tal
Who-ſo-e″ver

On the laſt Syllable.

Le″ger-de-main
Ne″ver-the-leſs

A PRAXIS

On the foregoing Chapter, conſiſting of Words not exceeding Four Syllables.

Of RELIGION.

A School-Boy, entering upon his Learning, imagines it a Work of great Difficulty, that it will require Abundance of Labour and Care, that the Procedure muſt coſt him much Pains, beſide the Feat of loſing many and delightful Hours of Play. He is very loth to begin; all the Perſuaſions, Advice, or Threatenings of his Maſter are irkſome to him; but as he proceeds further, and perceives the Advantages, which he will gain by good Tuition, it appears with a more delightful Proſpect; he will relinquiſh all Joys and youthful Sports to arrive at ſome Perfection in Learning; each Author affords him new Delights, and therein he places his chiefeſt Contentment.

So it is with moſt Men. Being adviſed to a religious Courſe, they imagine it a terrible Taſk impoſſible to be undergone, and that they ſhall never go through with it; that it will rob them of all their darling Pleaſures, and deprive them of all their beloved Enjoyments. This makes them very loth to ſet about it; they think it too ſevere, and full only of Auſterity; the Way ſeems very rugged and troubleſome, and they are unwilling to travel in that Path; but if they once conquer the Reluctancy of their ſenſual Appetites, and overthrow their Obſtructions; if they but once begin to be ſenſible of

the pernicious Conſequences of their Miſtake, thence-forward they meet the moſt raviſhing Delights. Then Religion ſeems truly pleaſant and agreeable; Practice removes the Difficulty, and makes the dreaded Labour eaſy; they would not then quit their preſent State for all the tranſitory Enjoyments the World can afford. Then they acknowledge, that its Beginning only is laborious, its Continuance pleaſant, and its End the trueſt Felicity.

N. B. See more Leſſons in the Appendix.

CHAP. VI.

Words of Five Syllables.

TABLE I.

Words accented on the Second Syllable.

A-bo″mi-na-ble
am-bi″ti-ouſ-ly
a-po″the-ca-ry
aux-i″li-a-ry
Com-mu-ni-ca-ble
con-fec-ti-o-ner
con-fe″de-ra-cy
con-temp-tu ouſ-ly
con-ti″nu-al-ly
con-tri″bu-ta-ry
con-ve-ni-en-cy
Diſ-cre″di-ta-ble
Ef-fi″ci-en-cy
e-gre-gi-ouſ-ly
e-ſpe″ci-al-ly
ex-tor-ti-o-ner
ex-tra″va-gan-cy
ex-u-be-ran-cy
Har-mo-ni-ouſ-ly
he-re″di-ta-ry
Im-me-di-ate-ly
in-cen-di-a-ry
in-con-ti-nen-cy
in-cor-rup-ti-ble
in-e″vi-ta-ble
in-ex-o-ra-ble
in-i″mi-ta-ble
in-nu-me-ra-ble
in-ſu-pe-ra-ble
ir-re″pa-ra-ble
ir-re″vo-ca-ble

La-ci″vi-ous-neſs
le-gi″ti-ma-cy
No-to-ri-ous-ly
O-ri″gi-nal-ly
Pe-cu-ni-a-ry
per-pe″tu-al-ly
pro-tho″no-ta-ry
Re-po″ſi-to-ry
Un-ne″ceſ-ſa-ry
un-rea-ſon-a-ble
un-mea-ſu-ra-ble
un-pro″fi-ta-ble
un-righ-te-ous-neſs
un-ſe″pa-ra-ble

TABLE II.

Words accented on the middle Syllable.

A B-di-ca-ti-on
a″ca-de″mi-cal
ac-cep-ta-ti-on
ac-qui-ſi″ti-on
ad-mi-ra-ti-on
ad-mo-ni″ti-on
a″do-ra-ti-on
a″du-la-ti-on
af-fa-bi″li-ty
af-fec-ta-ti-on
al-le-ga-ti-on
al-le-go″ri-cal
am-bi-gu-i-ty
am-mu-ni″ti-on
am-pu-ta-ti-on
a″na-the″ma-tize
a″ni-mo″ſi-ty
an-ni-ver-ſa-ry
an-no-ta-ti-on
ap-pa-ri″ti-on
ap-pel-la-ti-on
aſ-ſi-du-i-ty
a″ſtro-lo″gi-cal
a″ſtro-no″mi-cal
a″va-ri″ci-ous
Be-a-ti″fi-cal
be″ne-dic-ti-on
be″ne-fi″ci-al
Ca″ſti-ga-ti-on
ce″le-bra-ti-on
ce″re-mo-ni-al
cir-cu-la-ti-on
cir-cum-ci″ſi-on
cir-cum-ſpec-ti-on
co-eſ-ſen-ti-al
com-bi-na-ti-on
com-mi-na-ti-on
com-pe-ti″ti-on
com-pre-hen-ſi-ble
com-pre-hen-ſi-on

con-de-ſcen-ſi-on
con-fla-gra-ti-on
con-fu-ta-ti-on
con-gre-ga-ti-on
con-ju-ra-ti-on
con-ſe-cra-ti-on
con-ſo-la-ti-on
con-ſtel-la-ti-on
con-ſter-na-ti-on
con-ſti-tu-ti-on
con-ſul-ta-ti-on
con-tem-pla-ti-on
con-tra-dic-ti-on
con-tri-bu-ti-on
con-tu-ma-ci-ous
con-tu-me-li-ous
con-ver-ſa-ti-on
co″pu-la-ti-on
co″ro-na-ti-on
cor-po-ra-ti-on
De″cla-ma-ti-on
de″cla-ra-ti-on
de″di-ca-ti-on
de″fa-ma-ti-on
de″fi-ni″ti-on
de-mo-cra″ti-cal
de-mon-ſtra-ti-on
de″po-ſi″ti-on
de″pri-va-ti-on
de″pu-ta-ti-on
de″ri-va-ti-on
de″ſo-la-ti-on
de″ſpe-ra-ti-on
de-va″ſta-ti-on
di-a-bo″li-cal
diſ-o-be-di-ent-ly
diſ-pen-ſa-ti-on
diſ-po-ſi″ti-on
diſ-ſo-lu-ti-on
di″ſtri-bu-ti-on
di″vi-na-ti-on
do″mi-na-ti-on
E″du-ca-ti-on
ef-fi-ca-ci-ous
e″lo-cu-ti-on
e″mu-la-ti-on
e″pi-de″mi-cal
e-qua-ni-mi-ty
e″ſti-ma-ti-on
ex-com-mu-ni-cate
ex-e-cra-ti-on
ex-e-cu-ti-on
ex-ha-la-ti-on
ex-hi-bi″ti-on
ex-hor-ta-ti-on
ex-pec-ta-ti-on
ex-pe-di″ti-on
ex-pi-ra-ti-on
ex-pla-na-ti-on
ex-po-ſi″ti-on
Fer-men-ta-ti-on
for-ni-ca-ti-on
Ge″ne-ra-ti-on
ge″ne-ro″ſi-ty
Ha″bi-ta-ti-on
he″ſi-ta-ti-on
ho″ſpi-ta″li-ty
hy″po-cri″ti-cal
Il-le-gi″ti-mate
im-be-ci″li-ty

i″mi-ta-ti-on
im-po-ſi″ti-on
in-cli-na-ti-on
in-cor-rup-ti-on
in-di-vi″du-al
in-flam-ma-ti-on
in-qui-ſi″ti-on
in-ſpi-ra-ti-on
in-ſti-tu-ti-on
in-ſur-rec-ti-on
in-ter-ceſ-ſi-on
in-tro-duc-ti-on
in-vi-ta-ti-on
Ju-riſ-dic-ti-on
La-men-ta-ti-on
li″be-ra″li-ty
li″mi-ta-ti-on
Ma-gi″ſte-ri-al
mag-na-ni″mi-ty
ma″the-ma″ti-cal
me-di-o″cri-ty
me-di-ta-ti-on
mi″ni-ſtra-ti-on
miſ-con-ſtruc-ti-on
mo″de-ra-ti-on
mul-ti-pli″ci-ty
mu-ta-bi″li-ty
Na″vi-ga-ti-on
non-con-for-mi-ty
nu-me-ra-ti-on
Ob-li-ga-ti-on
ob-ſer-va-ti-on
oc-cu-pa-ti-on
o-do-ri″fe-rous
o″pe-ra-ti-on
op-por-tu-ni-ty
op-po-ſi″ti-on
or-di-na-ti-on
o″ſten-ta-ti-on
Par-ti-a″li-ty
per-pen-di″cu-lar
per-pe-tu-i-ty
per-ſe-cu-ti-on
per-ſpi-cu-i-ty
per-tur-ba-ti-on
pe″ſti-len-ti-al
poſ-ſi-bi″li-ty
pre″pa-ra-ti-on
pre″ſer-va-ti-on
prin-ci-pa″li-ty
pro″cla-ma-ti-on
pro″di-ga″li-ty
pro-hi-bi″ti-on
pro″pa-ga-ti-on
pro″ro-ga-ti-on
pro″vi-den-ti-al
pro″vo-ca-ti-on
pub-li-ca-ti-on
pu-ſil-la″ni-mous
pu-tre-fac-ti-on
Quint-eſ-ſen-ti-al
Re″col-lec-ti-on
re″for-ma-ti-on
re-lax-a-ti-on
re″no-va-ti-on
re″pe-ti″ti-on
re″pre-hen-ſi-on
re″pro-ba-ti-on
re″pu-ta-ti-on
re″ſer-va-ti-on

re″ſo-lu-ti-on
re″ſto-ra-ti-on
re″ſur-rec-ti-on
re″tri-bu-ti-on
re″ve-la-ti-on
re″ve″ren-ti-al
re″vo-lu-ti-on
Sa″cri-le-gi-ous
ſa″lu-ta-ti-on
ſa-tiſ-fac-ti-on
ſe″pa-ra-ti-on
ſin-gu-la″ri-ty
ſi″tu-a-ti-on
ſpe″cu-la-ti-on
ſuf-fo-ca-ti-on
ſu-per-fi″ci-al
ſu-per-ſcrip-ti-on
ſu-per-ſti″ti-on
ſup-pli-ca-ti-on
ſup-po-ſi″ti-on
ſur-rep-ti″ti-ous
Te″ſti-mo-ni-al
to″le″ra-ti-on
tranſ-por-ta-ti-or
tri″bu-la-ti-on
Va″le-dic-ti-on
va-ri-a-ti-on
ve″ge-ta-ti-on
ve″ne-ra-ti-on
vin-di-ca-ti-on
vi-o-la-ti-on
Un-ad-vi-ſed-ly
u-ni-for-mi-ty

A PRAXIS

On the foregoing Chapter, conſiſting of Words not exceeding Five Syllables.

Of MAN.

LOrd, what is Man! Originally Duſt, ingendred in Sin, brought forth with Sorrow, helpleſs in his Infancy, extravagantly wild in his Youth, mad in his Manhood, decrepit in his Age; his firſt Voice moves Pity, his laſt commands Grief.

Nature clothes the Beaſts with Hair, the Birds with Feathers, and the Fiſhes with Scales; but Man is born naked; his Hands cannot handle, his Feet cannot walk, his Tongue cannot ſpeak, nor his Eyes ſee aright; ſimple his Thoughts,

vain his Deſires, Toys his Delights. He no ſooner puts on his diſtinguiſhing Character REASON, but he burns it with wild-fire Paſſions, taints it with abominable Pride, tears it with inſatiable Revenge, dirts it with Avarice, and ſtains it with Debauchery!

His next State is full of Miſeries. Fears torment, Hopes intoxicate, Cares perplex, Enemies aſſault him, Friends betray him, Thieves rob him, Wrongs oppreſs him, and Dangers way-lay him

His laſt Scene is deplorable; his Eyes dim, Hands feeble, Feet lame, Sinews ſhrunk, Bones dry; his Days are full of Sorrow, his Nights of Pain, his Life miſerable, his Death terrible: his Infancy is full of Folly, Youth of Diſorder and Toil, Age of Infirmity!

Lord, what is Man! A Dunghil blanched with Snow, a May-game of Fortune, a Mark for Malice, a Butt for Envy! If Poor, deſpiſed; if Rich, flattered; if Prudent, miſtruſted; if Simple derided! his Beauty is but a Flower; his Strength, Graſs; his Wit, a Flaſh; his Wiſdom, Folly; his Judgment, weak; his Art, Imperfection; his Glory, a Blaze; his Time, a Span; himſelf, a Bubble! He is born Crying, lives Laughing, and dies Groaning!

Who then to vain Mortality ſhall truſt,
But limns the Water, or but writes in Duſt!

CHAP. VII.

Words of Six and Seven Syllables.

The Accent is upon the Third Syllable from the End, unleſs otherwiſe marked.

A-bre-vi-a-ti-on
a-bo-mi-na-ti-on
ac-com-mo-da-ti-on
ad-mi-ni-ſtra-ti-on
a″ni-mad-ver-ſi-on
an-ni-hi-la-ti-on
an-nun-ci-a-ti-on
ar-chi-e-pi″ſco-pal
a″ri-ſto-cra″ti-cal
aſ-ſaſ-ſi-na-ti-on
aſ-ſe-ve-ra-ti-on
aſ-ſo-ci-a-ti-on
Ca″pi-tu-la-ti-on
ce-re-mó-ni-ouſ-ly
cir-cum-lo-cu-ti-on
cir-cum-vo-lu-ti-on
co-eſ-ſen-ti-a″li-ty
com-me-mo-ra-ti-on
com-mu-ni-ca-ti-on
con-ſi-de-ra-ti-on
con-ſub-ſtan-ti-a-ti-on
con-ti-nu-a-ti-on
cor-ro-bo-ra-ti-on
De-li-be-ra-ti-on
de-li-ne-a-ti-on
de-no-mi-na-ti-on
de-ter-mi-na-ti-on
di-la″pi-da-ti-on
diſ-ad-van-ta-ge-ous
diſ-con-ti-nu-a-ti-on
diſ-ſi-mu-la-ti-on
Ec-cle-ſi-a″ſti-cal
e″di-fi-ca-ti-on
e-ja-cu-la-ti-on
e″lec-mó″ſy-na-ry
en-thu-ſi-a″ſti-cal
e-qui-vo-ca-ti-on
e-ra-di-ca-ti-on
e-va-cu-a-ti-on
e-va-po-ra-ti-on
ex-a-mi-na-ti-on
ex-a″ſpe-ra-ti-on
ex-com-mu-ni-ca-ti-on
ex-po″ſtu-la-ti-on
ex-te″nu-a-ti-on
ex-tra-or-di-na-ry
Fa-mi-li-a″ri-ty
for-ti-fi-ca-ti-on
fruc-ti-fi-ca-ti-on
Ge-o-grá″phi-cal-ly
glo-ri-fi-ca-ti-on
gra-ti-fi-ca-ti-on

He″te″ro-ge-ne-ous
hu-mi″li-a-ti-on
I″ma″gi-na-ti-on
im-mu-ta-bi″li-ty
in-fal-li-bi″li-ty
in-ſen-ſi-bi″li-ty
in-ter-pre-ta-ti-on
in-ter-ro-ga-ti-on
ir-re-gu-la″ri-ty
Ma-the-ma-ti″ci-an
mo″di″fi-ca-ti-on
mor-ti″fi-ca-ti-on
mul-ti″pli-ca-ti-on
Na″tu-ra″li-za-ti-on
O-be-di-en-ti-al
Pre-de″ſti-na-ti-on
pro-cra″ſti-na-ti-on
pro-nun″ci-a-ti-on
pro-pi″ti-a-ti-on
pro-pór-ti-o-na-ble
pu-ri-fi-ca-ti-on
pu-ſil-la-ni″mi-ty
Qua″li-fi-ca-ti-on
Ra″ti″fi-ca-ti-on
re-ca-pi″tu-la-ti-on
re″com-men-da-ti-on
re″con-ci″li-a-ti-on
re-ge″ne″ra-ti-on
re″pre-ſen-ta-ti-on
re-ta″li-a-ti-on
Sanc-ti-fi-ca-ti-on
ſig-ni-fi-ca-ti-on
ſo-lem-ni-za-ti-on
ſu-pe-ri-o″ri-ty
Tranſ-fi″gu-ra-ti-on
tran-ſub-ſtan-ti-a-ti-on
Un-cir-cum-ci″ſi-on
u-ni-ver-ſa″li-ty

A PRAXIS.

On the foregoing Chapter, conſiſting of ſome Words of ſix Syllables.

Early PIETY.

THAT Traveller is unqueſtionably more likely to accompliſh his Journey, that ſets out betimes in the Morning, than he that lingers till the Sun's Declination. A great deal of Pains muſt be uſed to regain the Minutes that are fled; which, had they been well employed, that Labour had been ſaved. It requires more indefatigable Labour to recover waſted Time,

than beneficially to improve it, when preſent. The Hazards are infinite, the Difficulties extraordinary; and vaſtly diſproportional are the Odds that may attend Delay. He that defers the Works of Piety till ripe Years, or old Age, is very uncertain of ſecuring his Salvation. Evil Habits are not ſoon put off; having once taken Root they are not eaſily ſupplanted, or perhaps Time may not be allowed; for the Abuſe of God's Mercy is no Warrant for the Continuation of it, and much more remains to be performed in an Inch of Time, than need to have been done in our whole Span. Humiliation for paſt Tranſgreſſions is a Work indiſpenſably neceſſary; but a careful Obedience lightens the Burden, and facilitates the Taſk, to the Performance of which there is no Method ſo rationally effectual as to begin young. An early Piety is a great Step toward walking in the Paths of Goodneſs; and a *Child, trained up in the Way that he ſhould go, will not depart from it when he is old.* Lord, water us in the Spring with the Dew of Heaven, that at the univerſal Harveſt of the World, thou may gather us into thy Paradiſaical Garner!

Some have died young, while others old have fell;
Yet thoſe liv'd long enough, who liv'd well.

CHAP. VIII.

Proper Names, and Words usually written with a Capital Letter at the Beginning.

TABLE I.

Words of One Syllable.

AI Aix Anne; Bath Bede Bell Blan Bench Boyn Boys Briel Buz; Caen Cain Charles Christ Cis Claude Cleves Clete Cuth; Dan Dane Delft Diep Dort Dutch; Elb Er Eve; Fez France French Fulk; Gad Gath Gaul George Ghent God Greece Greek Guife; Hague Hot Hugh Hull Hur; Jah James Jane Jew Joan Job John Jove Joice Jude June; Kent Kir Kish Koz; Liſle Lot Luke Luz Lyn; Maeſe Mark Mars May Mede Mentz Metz Meuſe Mons; Nants Ner Nice Nile Nob Nod Noph; Og Owze; Pau Paul Phut Pierce Pul Pur; Ralph Reu Rhine Rhodes Rhone Roan Rome Ruth Rye; Saul Scot Seine Seir Seth Shaul Shem Shur Spain Spire Swede; Thames Thebes Toul Tours Trent Troy Turk Tweed Tyre; Ur Uz; Wales Ware Wells Wilts Worms; York; Zair Ziph Ziz Zouch Zug Zuph Zur Zuvd.

TABLE II.

Proper Names of Two Syllables, having the Accent on the First Syllable.

A-ron
Ab-ba
A-bel
Ab-ner
A-chiſh
A-chor
Ach-ſah
A″dam
Ad-vent
A-gag
A″gate
A-gur
A-hab
A-haz
Al-bert
Al-fred
Al-gum
Al-mug
A″loes
Al-pha
Al-phage
Am-mon
Am-non
A-mos
Am-ram
A-nak
An-drew
An-nas
A-phek
A-pril
A-ram
Ar-kite
Ar-nold
Ar-non
A-ſa
A-ſaph
Aſh-dod
A-ſher
Aſth-ma
A″thens
Au-guſt
Au-tumn
A-ven
A-vims
A-vites
A-vith
Az-buck
A-zem
Az-mon
A-zure
A-zez
Az-zah
Ba-al
Ba-bel
Bak-buk
Ba-laam
Ba-lak
Bal-tic
Ba-rak
Ba-ruch
Ba-ſhan
Bed-ford
Bed-lam
Be-rith
Ber-nard
Be″ryl
Beth-el
Beth-ſhan
Bil-dad
Bil-hah
Biſ-cay
Bla″ſtus
Blen-heim
Bo-za
Bo-tolph
Boz-rah
Bri″ſtol
Bri″tain
Ca″deſh
Ca″lais
Ca-leb
Cam-bridge
Car-mel
Ca″ſtor
Ce-dron
Ce-phas
Ce-ſar
Chal-dees
Chat-ham
Che-rub
Chil-mad
Chim-ham
Chi-na
Chi″ſlu
Chit-tim
Chy″miſt
Chriſt-mas
Cle″ment
Cli-mate
Co-logn
Con-clave
Co-os
Cor-ban
Co-rinth
Coz-bi
Cu-ſhan
Cu-ſhi
Cy-clops
Cy-prus
Cy-rus
Da-gon
Da-niel

Da″nube
Da-than
Da-vid
De-bir
De-dan
Del-phos
De-mas
Den-bigh
Der-be
Der-by
Di-bon
Di-nah
Do-eg
Dor-cas
Do-than
Dub-lin
Dun-kirk
Dur-ham
Ea″ſter
E-bal
E-ber
E″cho
Ec-logue
E-den
Ed-mund
E-dom
Ed-ward
Ed-win
Eg-bert
Eg-lon
E-gypt
E-hud
E-kron
E-lam
El-dad
E-li
El-len
En-dor
En″gliſh
E-noch
E-nos
E-phod
E-phron
E-ſau
Eſh-col
Eſ-rom
Eſ-ſex
Eſ″ther
E-tham
E″thics
Fu-rope
Ez-ra
Fal-mouth
Fe-lix
Feu-wick
Fe″ſtus
Fran-ces
Fran-cis
Fri-day
Ga-al
Ga-za
Ge-ber
Ger-man
Ger-ſhom
Ge-ſhur
Ge-zer
Gil-bert
Gil-gal
God-win
Go-mer
Go-ſhen
Gui″nea
Ha-dad
Ha-gar
Hag-gai
Ha-man
Ha-mor
Ha-ran
He-ber
He-brew
He-bron
Hec-tic
He-ge
Hen-ry
Her-mes
Her-mit
Her-mon
He-ro
He″rod
Hert-ford
Hin-nom
Hoch-ſtet
Hol-land
Ho-mer
Hoph-ni
Ho″race
Ho-reb
Hum-ber
Hum-phrey
Hu″ſhi
Hu-ſhim
Hu-zoth
Hy-dra
Hy-men
Hy-phen
I-ſaac
In-dies
Ipſ-wich
Ja-bal
Jab-bok
Ja-bin
Ja-cob
Ja-el
Jam-bres
Jan-nes
Ja-phet
Ja-ſon
Je-hu
Jeph-thah
Jeſ-ſe
Je-ſus
Je-thro
Jo-ab
Jo-aſh
Jo-bab
Jo-el
Jok-tan
Jo-nas
Jop-pa
Jo-ſeph
Jo-tham
Ju-bal
Ju-dah
Ju-das
Ju-dith
Ju-ly
Ju″ſtus
Ka-deſh
Ke-dar
Kei-lah

Ke-nite
Ki-ſon
Kit-tim
Ko-hath
Ko-rah
La-ban
La-chiſh
La-mech
La"tin
Lau"rence
Le-ah
Leo"nard
Let"tice
Le"vi
Le-vite
Lew-is
Lib-nah
Lin-coln
Liſ-bon
Litch-field
Lo"gic
Lon-don
Lu-cy
Lyd-da
Ly"ric
Ly"ſtra
Ma-chir
Ma"dam
Ma-dan
Ma"gic
Ma-gog
Mam-mon
Mam-re
Man-na
Mar-quis
Mar-tha
Ma-ry
Mat-than
Mat-thew
May-or
Med-way
Me-ſhech
Mi-cah
Mi"lan
Mil-cah
Mil-dred
Mo-ab
Mo-loch
Mo"narch
Mon-day
Mon-mouth
Mo-ſes
Muſ-ti
Na-bal
Na-both
Na-dab
Na-dir
Na-hor
Na-hum
Na-ples
Na-than
Ne-bat
Ne-cho
Nec-tar
Nim-rod
No-ah
Nor-man
Nor-wich
O-bed
O-mer
Om-ri
O-nan
O-nyx
O-phir
O"phrah
Op-tics
O-reb
Or-nan
O"vid
Ox-ford
Oz-ni
Pa-dan
Pam-phlet
Pa"nic
Pa"ris
Pa"ſhur
Pe-ka
Pe-leg
Pem-broke
Pe-ter
Phan-taſm
Pha-rez
Phe-nix
Phi"lip
Pi-late
Pi-rate
Piſ-gah
Pla"net
Pri"ſca
Pro-logue
Pro"voſt
Pſal-miſt
Pu-dens
Quin-tus
Rab-bah
Rab-bi
Ra-ca
Ra-chel
Ra-hab
Ra-mah
Reu-ben
Ri"chard
Rim-mon
Riz-pah
Ro"bert
Ro"ger
Ro-mans
Row-land
Ru-fus
Sa-lem
Sal-mon
Sam-ſon
Sap-phire
Sa-rah
Sar-dine
Sar-dis
Sa-tan
Sa-turn
Sa"voy
Se-lah
Se"vern
Sha-drach
Shal-lum
She-chem
Shit-tim
Shu-hite
Shu-ſhan
Si-mon
Si-nai
Si-on

Smyr-na	Tar-ſhiſh	Tueſ-day	Ze-nith
So″dom	Tha-mar	Ty-rus	Ze-red
South-wark	Tho″mas	Vaſh-ti	Zi-ba
Staf-ford	Thum-mim	Ve-nice	Zig-lag
Ste-phen	Thurſ-day	U-rim	Zil-pah
Sto-ic	Ti-tus	Uz-zah	Zim-ri
Suc-coth	To-bit	Wal-ter	Zi-on
Sun-day	To-paz	War-wick	Zip-por
Ta-bor	To-phet	Xer″xes	Zo-phar
Ta″lent	Tri-bune	Za-dok	Zo-an
Tan-gent	Tu-bal	Zal-mon	Zo-ar

Words accented on the latter Syllable.

A″dage	Co-loſs	Ju-ly	O-ſtend
A-men	E″ſquire	Ma-drid	Stock-holm
Car-liſle	Hoch-ſtet	Mo-gul	Thou-lon
Ca-taſth	Ja-pan	Na-varre	

TABLE III.

Proper Names of Three Syllables.

Accented on the Firſt Syllable.

A″bi-gal	Ad-mi-ral	A″ma-lek
A″bi-nag	A″fri-ca	A″ma-ſa
A″bi-ſhai	A″ga-bus	A″me-thyſt
A-bi-ud	Al-chy-miſt	A″na-gram
A-bra-ham	Al-ge-bra	A″nar-chy
Ab-ſa-lom	Al-mo-dad	An-gle-ſey

An-gli-ciſm
An-ti-chriſt
An-ti-och
An-ti-pas
A-ntho-ny
A″pho-riſm
A-qui-la
A-re-tas
Ar-ra-gon
Ar-te-mas
Aſh-ke-lon
Au-ſtri-a
Bac-cha-nals
Ba″by-lon
Bar-ba-ry
Bar-na-bas
Ba″ro-net
Bar-ſa-bas
Ba″ſi-liſk
Bath-ſhe-ba
Bdel-li-um
Be-li-al
Ben-ja-min
Be″tha-ny
Beth-le-hem
Beth-pha-ge
Beth-ſhe-meſh
Bi″ga-my
Bo-ni-face
Buck-ing-ham
Cai-a-phas
Ca-na-an
Can-da-ce
Can-ti-cle
Ca-pri-corn
Car-bun-cle
Car-me-lite
Ca″ta-ract
Ca″te-chiſm
Ca-tho-lic
Chan-cel-lor
Chan-ce-ry
Che″ru-bim
Chi″che″ſter
Cho″co-late
Chri″ſti-an
Chro″ni-cle
Chry-ſo-lite
Chry″ſo″ſtom
Clau-di-us
Cle-o-phas
Col-che-ſter
Co″lo-nel
Con-ſtan-tine
Cor-ſi-ca
Cy″pri-an
Da″ma-ris
Da″ni-el
De″bo-rah
De″ca-logue
De″li-lah
De″von-ſhire
Di″dy-mus
Do-na-tiſt
E″din-burgh
E″do-mites
E″kro-nites
E″la-mites
E-li-ab
E-li-hu
E″li-phaz
El-ka-nah
E″ly-mas
E″me-rald
E″pa-phras
E-phra-im
E″pi-cure
E″pi-logue
E″thel-bert
Eu-cha-riſt
E″ve-rard
Eu-lo-gy
Ex-e-ter
Ex-o-dus
Ex-or-ciſm
Fre″de-ric
Gab-ba-tha
Ga-bri-el
Ga″li-lee
Gal-lo-way
Ge″ne-ſis
Ge″no-a
Ger-ma-ny
Gi″be-ah
Gi″de-on
Gi″le-ad
Glou-ce″ſter
Gol-go-tha
G[illegible]go-ry
Ha″vi-lah
Ha″za-el
He″mi-ſphere
Hep-tar-chy
He″re-ford
Ho″ro-ſcope

Hu-go-not
Hun-ga-ry
Hun-ting-ton
I-ro-ny
Iſh-bo-ſheth
Iſh-ma-el
Iſ-ra-el
Iſ-ſa-char
I"ta-ly
Je"bu-ſite
Je"ſu-ite
Je"ſhu-run
Je"ze-bel
Jez-re-el
Jo-a-chim
Jo"na-dab
Jo"na-than
Jo"ſa-phat
Joſ-ce-lin
Jo"ſhu-a
Ju-bi-lee
Ju-da-iſm
Ju-li-us
Ju-pi-ter
Kad-mi-el
Ka"len-dar
Ka"tha-rine
Ke"mu-el
Ko-ha-thites
La"za-rus
Le"ba-non
Lei-ce"ſter
Le-mu-el
Lu-ci-fer
Lu-ci-us
Ly"ci-a
Ly"di-a
Ly"ſi-as
Mach-pe-lah
Mag-da-len
Ma-ho-met
Ma"la-chi
Man-tu-a
Mar-ga-ret
Mar-ge-ry
Me-di-a
Me"le-a
Me"li-ta
Mer-cu-ry
Me"ta-phor
Mid-dle-ſex
Mi"ri-am
Mo-a-bite
Mo"de-na
Mor-de-cai
Mu"ſco-vy
Na-a-man
Na-o-mi
Naph-ta-li
Na"za-reth
Na"za-rite
Ni"co-las
Ni"ne-veh
Nor-man-dy
Not-ting-ham
O"be-liſk
O-pi-um
Oth-ni-el
Pa"la-tine
Pa"le-ſtine
Paſſ-o-ver
Pa"ta-ra
Pa-tri-arch
Pa"tro-bas
Pen-te-coſt
Pe"nu-el
Per-ga-mos
Per-ſi-ans
Pha"nu-el
Pha"ri-ſees
Phi"li"ſtines
Phi"ne-has
Phry"gi-a
Pon-ti-us
Por-tu-gal
Po"ti-phar
Preſ-by-ter
Pro"cho-rus
Pub-li-can
Pu-ri-tan
Rab-ſha-keh
Ram-me-lies
Ro"che-ſter
Ro"ge-lim
Ro"la-mord
Sad-du-cees
Sa"la-min
Sa"mu-el
San-he-drim
Sa"tur-day
Sax-o-ny
Sce"le-ton
Se-ra-phim
Shi"me-i
Shrewd-bu-ry

Shu-na-mite
Si″ci-ly
Si″me-on
Si″ſe-ra
So″do-mite
So″lo-mon
Sof-the-nes
Swit-zer-land
Syl-ve″ſter
Sy″ri-ans
Ta″bi-tha
Tar-ta-ry
Te-ko-ah
Te″le-ſcope
Te″ma-nite
Te″na-riff
Ter-ri-er
Ti″mo-thy
The-o-dore
Tu″ſca-ny
Tv″chi-cus
Va″len-tine
Va″ti-can
U-ri-el
Uz-zi-el
Wed-neſ-day
Weſt-min-ſter
Whit-ſun-tide
Wil-li-am
Win-che″ſter
Wi″ni-fred
Wor-ce-ſter
Xe″no-phon
Zab-di-el
Za″cha-ry
Za″re-phath
Ze″be-dee
Ze″bu-lun
Zip-po-rah
Zo-di-ac

TABLE IV.

The Accent is upon the Second Syllable in the following Words.

A-bad-don
A-bi-a
A-bi-hu
A-bi-ram
A-cro″ſtic
A-dul-lam
A-grip-pa
A-hi-jah
A-hi-tub
A-po″ſtate
A-po-ſtle
Ap-pen-dix
Arch-an-gel
Au-gu″ſtus
A-zo-tus
Ba-rab-bas
Bar-je-ſus
Bar-jo-na
Bar-zil-lai
Bel-ſhaz-zar
Ben-ha-dad
Ber-ni-ce
Be-theſ-da
Biſ-ſex-tile
Chal-de-a
Chi-me-ra
Cho-ra-zin
Co-ni-ah
Cy-re-ne
Da-ma″ſcus
Da-ri-us
De-cem-ber
D[illegible]-na
Di-lem-ma
Ec-lip-tic
E-li-as
E-li-jah
E-li-ſha
E-qua-tor

E-raſ-mus
E-ra″ſtus
E-ſai-as
Eu-ni-ce
Eu-phra-tes
Ge-ha-zi
Ge-ne-va
Ge-ri-zim
Go-li-ah
Go-mor-rah
Ha-bak-kuk
Hil-ki-ah
Ho-ri-zon
Ho-ſan-na
Ho-ſe-a
Je-ho-ram
Je-ho-vah
Jo-ſi-as
Ju-de-a
Ke-tu-rah
Ma-naſ-ſeh
Mat-thi-as
Me-ra-ri
Meſ-ſi-as
Mi-le-tum
Na-aſ-ſon
Ni-ca-nor
No-vem-ber
Oc-to-ber
O-lym-pic
O-me-ga
O-ri-on
O-zi-as
Phe-ni-ce
Phi-le-mon
Phi-le-tus
Phi″lip-pi
Priſ-cil-la
Re-be″kah
Sa-be-ans
Sal-mo-ne
Sa-lo-me
San-bal-lat
Sap-phi-ra
Sa-rep-ta
Sep-tem-ber
Su-ſan-na
Syl-va-nus
Ter-tul-lus
Teu-to″nic
Thad-de-us
To-bi-as
Try-phe-na
Try-pho-ſa
Vi-en-na
U-phar-ſin
U-ri-ah
Uz-zi-ah
Zac-che-us
Zal-mu-na
Ze-bo-im

TABLE V.

Words accented on the laſt Syllable.

A″ber-deen
Am-ſter-dam
Buc-a-niers
Ca″mi-ſar
Ca-pu-chin
Ca″ra-van
Ca″va-lier
Cla″ren-cieux
In-gol-ſtad

TABLE VI.

Words of Four Syllables, that have the Accent on the Firſt Syllable.

A"lex-an-der
Can ter-bury
Fe"bru-ary
Hi-e-rar-chy
Ja"ni-za-ry
Kid-der-min-ſter
Pa"ne-gy"ric
Pe-ter-bo"rough
Sa"liſ-bu-ry

Words accented on the Second Syllable.

A-bed-ne-go
A-bi-a-thar
A-bi"me-lech
A-bi"na-dab
A-bi"no-am
A-cel-da-ma
A-cha-i-a
A-chi"to-phel
A-mi"na-dab
A-na"the-ma
A-po"cry-pha
A-pol-ly-on
An-ti"pa-tris
A-ra-bi-a
A-rith-me-tic
Ar-me-ni-a
Ar-mo-ni-ac
A"ſtro"no-my
A"ſtro"lo-gy
A"ſyn-cri-tus
Bar-tho"lo-mew
Ba-va-ri-a
Be"tha"ba-ra
Be-thu-li-a
Be-za-le-el
Ca-per-na-um
Ca-ta"ſtro-phe
Ce-ſa-re-a
Chro-no"lo-gy
Ci-li"ci-a
Co-loſ-ſi-ans
Cor-ne-li-us
Coſ-mo"gra-phy
Cy-re-ni-us
Dal-ma-ti-a
De-ca"po-lis
De-me-tri-us
De-mo"cra-cy
Di-a"go-nal
Di-a"me-ter
Di-o"ge-nes
Di-o"tre-phes
E-bed-me-lech
E-gyp-ti-an
E-li-a-kim
E-li"me-lech
E-li"za-beth
E-ly"ſi-um
Em-ma"nu-el
En-thu-ſi-aſm
E-pe"ne-tus
E-phe-ſi-ans
E-van-ge-liſt
Eu-ro"cly-don
E-ze-ki-el
Ga-la-ti-a
Ga-ma-li-el
Gen-ne-ſa-ret
Ge-o"gra-phy
Geth-ſe"ma-ne
Her-mo"ge-nes
He"ro-di-as
Hy-dro"gra-phy
Hy-per-bo-le
I-co-ni-um
Il-ly"ri-cum
I-ta"li-an
Je-hoi-a-da
Je-hoi-a-kim
Je-ho"na-dab

Je-ho"ſha-phat
Je-ru-ſa-lem
Le-vi-a-than
Le-vi"ti-cus
Ly-ſa-ni-as
Me-he-ta-bel
Mel-chi"ze-dek
Me-phi"bo-ſheth
Mer-cu-ri-us
Me-thu-ſe-lah
Me-tro"po-lis
Mont-go"me-ry
Na-tha"ni-el
Ne-a"po-lis
Ni-co"po-lis
O-lym-pi-ad
O-ne"ſi-mus
Pa-la"ti-nate
Pam-phy"li-a
Phi"lip-pi-ans
Phi"li"ſti-a
Phle-bo"to-my
Phy-lac-te-ry
Po-ly"ga-my
Po-ti"phe-ra
Quin-ti"li-an
Sa-la-thi-el
Sa-ma"ri-tans
Sar-di-ni-a
Se-mi-ra-mis
Sen-na"che"rib
Se-ra"gli-o
Si"gi-o-noth
Si-le-ſia
So-ſi"pa-ter
The-o"do-lite
The-o"phi-lus
Ti-be"ri-us
Ti-mo-the-us
Tro-gyl-li-um
Ve"ſpa-ſi-an
Vice chan-cel-lor
Vi-tel-li-us
U-ra-ni-a
U-to-pi-a
Weſt-pha-li-a
Xe-no"cra-tes
Ze-lo"phe-had
Ze-no-bi-a
Ze-rub-ba-bel
Zi-do-ni-ans

TABLE VII.

Proper Names of Four Syllables having the Accent on the Third Syllable.

Abi-e-zer
A-bi-le-ne
A"do-ni-jah
A"ma-de-us
A"na-bap-tiſt
A"na-ni-as
An-dro-ni-cus
A"ri"ſtar-chus
Ar-ta"xer"xes
A"tha-li-ah
At-ta-li-a
A"za-ri-ah
Ba-ra-chi-as
Bar-ce-lo-na
Bar-ti-me-us
Be-er-ſhe-ba
Bel-te-ſhaz-zar
Bo-a-ner-ges
Ca"te-chu-men
Co-pen-ha-gen
Dal-ma-nu-tha
Di-a-pa-ſon
E"be-ne-zer
E-le-a-zar
E-li-e-zer
For-tu-na-tus
Ge"da-li-ah
Ha"cha-li-ah
Ha"de-re-zer
Hal-le-lu-jah
Ha"na-ni-ah
He"ze-ki-ah
I-du-me-a

I-tu-re-a
Je″co-ni-ah
Je″re-mi-ah
Je″ro-bo-am
Ke-he-la-thah
La″diſ-la-us
Ma-ha-na-im
Mat-ta-thi-as
Me-ne-la-us
Me-ri-o-neth
Mi-ti-le-ne
Na″zi-an-zen
Ne-he-mi-ah
Ni″co-de-mus
O″ba-di-ah
O-bed-E-dom
Pi-ha-hi-roth
Pto″le-ma-is
Re-ho-bo-am
Sa″ra-goſ-ſa
Shal-ma-ne-zer
She″ca-ni-ah
Sta″niſ-la-us
The-o-do-rus
Thy-a-ti-ra
Tra-″cho-ni-tis
Ze″ba-di-ah
Ze″cha-ri-ah
Ze″de-ki-ah
Ze″pha-ni-ah

TABLE VIII.

Proper Names of Five and Six Syllables.

Note, The Accent is upon the laſt Syllable but two.

A-bel-beth-ma-a-cha
A-dra-myt-ti-um
An-da-lu-ſi-a
A″pol-lo-ni-a
A″ri-ſto″cra-cy
Be-ro-dach-Ba″la-dan
Cap-pa-do-ci-a
Ca″ta-lo-ni-a
Che-dor-la-o-mer
Chri″ſti-a″nity
Deo-te″ro″no-my
Di-o-ny″ſi-us
Ec-cle-ſi-a″ſti-cus
E-nig-ma″ti-cal
E-qui-noc-ti-al
E-thi-o-pi-a
E″ty-mo″lo-gy
E-van-ge″li-cal
E-vil-me″ro-dach
Ge-ne-a″lo-gy
Ge-o-gra″phi-cal
He-li-o″po-lis
Hi-e-ra″po-lis
Hi″ſto-ri-o″gra-phy
Ho-mo-ge-ne-ous
Hy-per-bo″li-cal
Li-thu-a-ni-a
Ly-ca-o-ni-a
Ma″ce-do-ni-a
Ma-ha-la-le-el
Me-di″ter-ra-ne-an
Me-ſo-po-ta-mi-a

Me-tro-po″li-tan
Na-bu-za″ra-dan
Ni-co-la-i-tan
O-ne-ſi″pho-rus
Phi-la-del-phi-a
Phy″ſi-og-no-my
Sa-mo-thra-ci-a
Scan-di-na-vi-a
The-o-lo″gi-cal
Theſ-ſa-lo-ni-ans
Tra-gi-co″me-dy
Tran-ſyl-va-ni-a
U-ni-ver-ſi-ty

TABLE IX.

Words accented on the laſt Syllable but one.

A-bel-Miz-ra-im
A-do″ni-be-zek
A-do″ni-ze-dek
A-ha-ſu-e-rus
Al-mon-Dib-la-tha-im
A-re-o-pa-gite
A-ri″ma-the-a
A-riſ-to-bu-lus
Ba-al-pe-ra-zim
Con-ſtan-ti-no-ple
Ec-cle-ſi-a″ſtes
E-pa″phro-di-tus
Ep″pi-cu-re-an
Ge-de-ro-tha-im
Hy-po-chon-dri-ac
La-o-di-ce-a
Ma-gor-miſ-ſa-bib
Ma-her-ſha-lal-haſh-baz
Me-ſhe-le-mi-ah
Mi″di-a-ni-tiſh
Ne-bu-chad-nez-zar
Ne-bu-chad-rez-zar
Prog-noſ-ti-ca-tor
Theſ-ſa-lo-ni-ca
Tob-a-do-ni-jah
Zaph-nath-pa-a-ne-ah

A GUIDE
To the ENGLISH TONGUE.

PART II.

CHAP. I.

Of Letters in General.

The MASTER. The SCHOLAR.

M. HOW is the *Alphabet* divided?

S. The whole *Engliſh Alphabet*, containing twenty-ſix Letters, is divided into *Vowels* and *Conſonants*.

M. What is a *Vowel*?

S. A *Vowel* is a Letter, that makes a full and perfect Sound of itſelf, without which there can be no *Syllable*.

M. How many *Vowels* are there?

S. There are five *Vowels*; a, e, i, o, u.

M. Is not *y* a *Vowel* ſometimes?

S. *Y* is a *Vowel*, when it follows a *Conſonant*, and ſounds like *i*; as, *by*, *reply*.

M. How many *Conſonants* are there?

S. The other twenty-one Letters are *Conſonants*; ſo called, becauſe, they make no *Sound* nor *Syllable*, without the Help of a *Vowel*.

M. What is a *Syllable*?

S. A *Syllable* is the Sound of a *Vowel* or *Diphthong*, either with, or without Conſonants; as, *a*, *an*, *and*, *rand*, *ſtrand*.

M. What is a *Diphthong?*

S. A *Diphthong* is the Meeting of two *Vowels* in one and the ſame *Syllable*.

Note, *I call it the* Meeting *only, and not the* Sound *of two* Vowels, *according to the true and proper Notion of a* Diphthong; *becauſe in many of them, one of the* Vowels *is not at all pronounced.*

M. How many *Diphthongs* are there?

S. There are twelve *Diphthongs*, ai, ei, oi, and ui; au, eu, ou; ee, oo, ea, oa, and ie.

Note, *That at the End of Words we uſe* y *and* w *to conclude the* Diphthongs, *inſtead of* i *and* u, *without varying the Sound, which produces ſeven that are called* improper Diphthongs; *namely*, ay, ey, oy, *and* uy; aw, ew, *and* ow.

M. What is a *Triphthong?*

S. A *Triphthong* is the Meeting of three *Vowels* in one *Syllable*; as, *eau* in Beau, Beauty; and *ieu* in lieu, adieu.

M. What mean you by a long *Syllable?*

S. A long *Syllable* is, when a *ſingle Vowel* is at the End of it; or when it is followed with *h*, *gh*, *gn*, *gn*, *ll*, or *e final*; or laſtly, when there is a *Diphthong* in it.

M. Give ſome *Examples.*

S. A-bâ-ſed; ah, sê-lah, hîgh, hîgh-er; phlêgm, sîgn-ing; re-câll-ed; a-rîſe, de-ſpîſe; ſtraî-ner, a-niaîn; Sea, Gui''nea; Queen, ſeen, *&c.*

Note 1. *Sometimes* e Final *is added, and the* Syllable *ſounded ſhort, as may be ſeen in the Obſervations upon that* Letter.

2. *Sometimes alſo the* Diphthongs *are pronounced ſhort; as may be ſeen in the Table of* Monoſyllables *(where they are alſo marked) and in the Obſervations upon them, in the* Third Chapter *following.*

M. What is meant by a ſhort *Syllable?*

S. A ſhort *Syllable* is that which ends with one or more *Conſonants.*

M. Give ſome Examples of ſhort *Syllables.*

S. Băd-nĕſs, rŭd-der, sĭn-fŭl, fŏr-mer, ſlŭt-tiſh.

CHAP. II.

Remarks on the Sound of particular Letters, *and of thoſe which are uſually left out in Pronunciation.*

A.

M. HOW many *Obſervations* have you of the Letter *a?*

S. I have Three *Obſervations* of the Letter *a.*

M. Give the *Firſt.*

S. *A* is not ſounded in theſe Words, *Pharaoh* (Pháro) *marriage* (mârrige) *carriage* (cârrige) *chaplain* (cháplin) *Parliament* (Pârliment).

M. Give the *Second.*

S. Moſt of the *Proper Names*, that have *aa*, drop one of them in the Pronunciation; as, *Iſaac* (Izáac) *Canaan* (Cánan) *Balaam* (Bâlam) except *Ba-al*, and *Ga-al.*

M. Give the *Third.*

S. *A* is ſounded broad like *aw*, in all Words before *ld* or *ll*; as, *bâld*, *ſcâld*; *Bâll*, *câll*, &c. and in *Wâter.*

B.

M. Give me an Account, in what Words the Letter *b* is written, but not ſounded.

S. *B* is not ſounded in theſe Words following, *debt* [det] *debtor* [dêtter] *ſubtle* [ſuttle] *doubt* [dout] *dumb* [dum] *thumb* [thum] *crumb* [crum] *plumb* [plum] *lamb* [lam] *limb* [lim].

M. In what Words does *b* ſerve to lengthen the *Syllable?*

S. *B*, like *e* final, lengthens the *Syllable* in *climb* [clime] *comb* [come] *womb* [wome] *coxcomb* [coxcome].

C.

M. Hath *c* always one and the ſame Sound?

S. The ancient *Saxons* always ſounded it hard like *k*; but we pronounce it oftentimes ſoft like *s*.

M. When is *c* to be ſounded hard?

S. *C* is hard like *k*, before *a*, *o*, *u*, and the Conſonants *l*, *r*; as, *came*, *clay*, *corn*, *crab*, *cub*.

M. When is *c* to be ſounded ſoft?

S. *C* is ſoft like *s*, before *e*, or *i*, and *y*; as, *cement*, *city*, *tendency*. Except *Aceldama*; and *Cis*, which is otherwiſe written *Kiſh*.

M. How is *ſc* ſounded?

S. When *ſc* comes before *e* or *i*, the *c* is quite loſt; as, *ſcene*, *ſcience*. Except that it is ſounded hard in *ſceptic*, *ſcepticiſm*, *Scæva*, *ſceleton*.

M. What Words are there in which *c* is not ſounded?

S. *C* before *k* is quite loſt; as, *back*, *quick*.

It is alſo loſt in theſe Words, *Sciſm* [ſiſm] *verdict* [vérdit] *indictment* [inditement] *victuals* [vittles] *victualler* [vitler] *perfect* [pérfit] *perfected* [pérfited] *perfectneſs* [pérfitneſs] but it is ſounded in *Perfection*, *perfective*.

M. When is *ch* ſounded like *k*?

S. *Ch* is ſounded like *k* in moſt foreign Words, eſpecially in the proper Names of the *Holy Bible*; as *Chymiſt*, *Choler*; *Baruch*, *Archippus*, *Melchiſedec*, *Archangel*.

M. Are not ſome particular Words excepted?

S. The ancient *Engliſh* Sound of *ch* is uſually retained in theſe Words, *Arch*, *Archbiſhop*, *Archdeacon*, *Architect*, *Rachel*, *Cherubim*, *Stomachic*.

M. How is the *French ch* ſounded?

S. The *French* ſound *ch* like *ſh*; and we retain that Sound in many Words immediately receiv'd from them; as, *Chevalier* (Shevaleér) *Machine* (Maſheén) *Mareſchal* (Marſhál) *Capuchin* (Capuſheén) *Chaiſe* (Shaize) *Champaign* (Shampáne).

M. Give another Obſervation of the Sound of *ch*.

S. *Ch* is pronounc'd as *qu* in *Choir* (Quire) *Choriſter* (Quiriſter).

D.

M. Give your Obſervations on the Letter *d*.

S. *D* is not ſounded in *ribband* (ribbin) *Wedneſday* (Wenſday).

M. Give your Second Obſervation upon the Letter *d*.

S. The Termination *ed* is often abbreviated into *t*; as, *burned*, *burnt*; *choaked*, *choakt*; *ripped*, *ript*; *laughed*, *laught*; *paſſed*, *paſt*; *toſſed*, *toſt*. Note, *This Abbreviation is not to be uſed, when any Word ending in* t *or* d *takes the Termination* ed *after it*.

E.

M. What do you obſerve of Words ending in *en*?

S. Words ending in *-en* loſe the Sound of *e*; as, *Garden* (Gard'n) *haſten* (hâſt'n) *Heaven* (Heav'n) *bitten* (bitt'n) *Token* (Tok'n).

M. What Words loſe *e* in the Pronunciation?

S. Words ending in *-ed* generally loſe *e* in the Pronounciation, and ſometimes in Writing, but it muſt be ſupplyed by an *Apoſtrophe*; as *ſcabbed, ſcabb'd; called, call'd; armed, arm'd; ioined, join'd; grieved, griev'd.*

M. What other Words have an *e*, that is not ſounded?

S. *E* is written, but not ſounded, in *Heart, Hearth, Dearth.*

M. What is the Meaning of *e Final?*

S. *E Final*, or *e Servile*, is that which, being at the End of Words, ſerves only to *lengthen* the Sound of the laſt *Syllable*, but does not increaſe the Number of Syllables.

M. Give ſome *Examples* of it.

S. *Câne, blâme, blaſphême, admîre, demîſe.*

M. Is *e* at the End, of this Quality in all Syllables?

S. No; for I have Five Exceptions.

M. Give the *Firſt.*

S. Monoſyllables, as, *the, ſhe,* muſt retain their full Sound, becauſe they have no other Vowel.

M. Give the *Second* Exception.

S. *E Final* does not lengthen the Syllable after *two Conſonants*; as, băndge, wĕdge, hĭnge, revĕnge, diſchărge, convĕrſe, *&c.* except grânge, ſtrânge, chânge, rânge, wâſte, hâſte, pâſte, tâſte, bâthe, ſwâthe.

Alſo bînd, fînd, hînd, kînd, mînd, rînd, w'nd, are all ſounded long, though *e Final* be left out, which formerly uſed to be ſet after them.

M. Give the *Third* Exception.

S. *E Final* lengthens not theſe Syllables, *one* (wŏn) *gone* (gŏn) *come* (cŏm) *ſome* (ſŏm).

M. Give the *Fourth* Exception.

S. *E* makes a diſtinct Syllable in ſuch foreign Words, as end in *e* originally.

M. Give ſome *Hebrew* Words of this Sort.

S. *Jeſ-ſe, He-ge, Mam-re.*

M. Give ſome *Greek* Words of the ſame Sort.

S. *Can-dá-ce, Ca-ta-ſtro-phe, Geth-ſe-ma-ne, Eu-ní-ce, No-e, Phe-be, Pho-ni-ce, Sa-ló-me, Sal-mó-ne.*

M. Give ſome *Examples* out of *Latin.*

S. *Si-mi-le, Pre-mu-ní-re, Scí-re-fá-ci-as,* and the Word *Ce-le-me-ne.*

M. Give ſome *foreign* Words in which *e Final* is not ſounded, becauſe not found in the Original.

S. *E Final* lengthens the Syllable only in theſe Words *Tyre, Ké-nite, Shú-na-mite,* and ſuch like Words as expreſs the *Country,* or *Quality* of a Perſon. It is *ſervile* alſo in the Word *Ode,* though it be in its *Original*

M. Give the *Fifth* Exception.

S. Words ending in *-cre, -gre,* and *-tre,* do ſound the *e* before the *r,* and ſometimes are ſo written.

M. Give ſome *Examples* of this Kind.

S. *Acre* (áker) *lucre* (lúker) *ſepulchre* (ſe'pulker) *ſceptre* (ſcepter) *maugre* (mâuger) *mitre* (miter) *centre* (cénter) *luſtre* (luſter).

M. What *Quality* has *e Final* after *c* and *g?*

S. *E Final* ſoftens *c* and *g*; as *Lace, Race, Spice, Age, oblige, huge.*

M. Words in *e Final* ſometimes take *s* after them; what Uſe is that of?

S. If Nouns in *e Final* take *s* after them, with an *Apoſtrophe* before it, it ſtands for *his*, and notes *Poſſeſſion*; as, *The Pope's Eye*, or the Eye of the Pope. If without an *Apoſtrophe*, it makes them of the *Plural Number*; as, *one Pope*, *more Popes*.

M. But what Uſe is it of in Verbs?

S. If Verbs, that end in *e Final*, take *s* after them, it is abbreviated from *-eth* and makes the *third Perſon ſingular*; as, *I take*, *he takes*, or *taketh*.

M. Does this additional *s* increaſe the Number of *Syllables* or no?

S. Words ending in *-ce*, *-ge*, *-ſe*, or *-ze*, are increaſed a Syllable by the Addition of *s*: Alſo Words ending in *-ch*, *-ſh*, *-ſs*, or *-x*, take *-es*, which makes a new Syllable.

M. Give ſome Examples in this Kind.

S.

Nouns	*Verbs*
Grace, *Graces*	To *place*, he *places*
Age, *Ages*	To *rage*, it *rages*
Carcaſe, *Carcaſes*	To *riſe*, the Sun *riſes*.
Aſſize, *Aſſizes*	To *freeze*, it *freezes*
Arch, *Arches*	To *parch*, the Fire *parches*
Fiſh, *Fiſhes*	To *puniſh*, the Law *puniſhes*
Witneſs, *Witneſſes*	To *oppreſs*, a Tyrant *oppreſſes*
Box, *Boxes*	To *box*, he *boxes* fairly.

M. Give ſome Examples of Words, that are not increaſed a Syllable by adding *s* at the End.

S. *Nouns*	*Verbs*
Hide, Hides	To *hide*, he *hides* his Face
Mite, Mites	To *quake*, he *quakes*
Lake, Lakes	To *file*, a Smith *files*
Dale, Dales	To *frame*, he *frames*
Name, Names	To *tune*, he *tunes* a Pipe
Tune, Tunes	To *gape*, he *gapes*
Rope, Ropes	To *desire*, he *desires*
Fire, Fires	To *write*, he *writes*
Fate, Fates	To *live*, he *lives*
Virtue, Virtues	To *sue*, he *sues*
Law, Laws	To *view*, he *views*
Way, Ways	To *pay*, he *pays*, &c.

M. Is not the Letter *e* ſometimes ſounded like *ee?*

S. *E* is ſounded like *ee* in *he, me, we* (formerly written *hee, mee, wee*) alſo in *Eve* (Eeve) *Ely* (Eely) *Peter* (Peeter) *Beſom* (Beezom) *fealty* (feealty).

M. When is *e* ſounded like *a?*

S. *E* is ſounded like *a* in the Word *Ghent* (Gant).

F.

M. Give your Obſervations of the Sound of *f.*

S. *F* is ſounded like *v*, in the Particle *of*; as, *The King of* (ov) *the Jews.* But *off*, or at a Diſtance, is ſounded with a fine *Aſpiration*; as, *to keep off, to carry off.*

M. Give the Second.

S. *F* in the making of *Plurals* is actually changed into *v*; as, *life, lives*; *ſtaff, ſtaves.*

G.

M. In what ſort of Words is *g* written, but not ſounded?

S. G is not ſounded before *m* or *n*, if it be found in the ſame *Syllable*; as, *Phlegm* (Flêm) *Sign* (Sine) *deign* (dein) *Reign* (Rein) *arraign* (arain) *Sovereign* (Soverein) *Seignior* (Seinor) *gnaw* (naw) *Gnat* (Nat).

M. What do you obſerve of *gl* in *foreign Words*?

S. G is not ſounded before *l*, in *foreign Words*; as *Seraglio* (Serálio) *Oſtiglia* (Oſtília).

M. When is *g* ſounded *hard*?

S. G is always *hard* before *a*, *o*, *u*, *l*, *r*, and at the End of Syllables; as, *Garment*, *gone*, *Gun*, *Glaſs*, *grow*, *ſing*, *bringing*.

M. When is *g* ſounded *ſoft*?

S. G before *e*, *i*, and *y*, is to be ſounded *ſoft* like *je*, and *ji*; as, *Gender*, *Ginger*, *Gypſy*.

M. But there are Three *Exceptions* to this Rule; give the *Firſt*.

S. All *Proper* Names in the *Bible* have *g hard* before *e* and *i*, being always ſo pronounced in their Original; as, *Géba*, *Gethſemane*, *Gihon*, *Gilboa*.

M. Give the *Second* Exception.

S. G is ſounded *hard* in theſe *Proper Names*; *Gelderland*, *Gibbons*, *Gibſon*, *Gilman*, *Gilbert*, *Húggins*, *Séager*.

M. Give the *Third* Exception.

S. D is ſounded *hard* in theſe following *common* Words; *geeſe*, *geld*, *gelt*, *get*, *gear*, *gild*, *gimp*, *gird*, *girl*, *girdle*, *girt*, *gig*, *giggle*, *gills*, *give*, *gift*, *gewgaws*, *gibberiſh* *giddy*, *gimblet*, *gittern*, *dagger*, *ſtagger*, *ſwagger*, *anger*, *hanger*, *linger*, *finger*, *ſinger*, *eager*, *meagre*, *augre*, *maugre*, *tyger*, *target*, *together*, *begin*, *begirt*, *biggin*, *piggin*, *noggin*.

M. How is *gh* ſounded in the Beginning of a Word?

S. *Gh* in the Beginning of a Word is *g hard*, though it is very rarely uſed; as, *Ghoſt*.

M. Is not *gh* ſometimes ſounded like *ff*?

S. The *proper* Sound of *gh* is out of the Throat; but to take off the *Roughneſs*, it is grown cuſtomary ſometimes to ſound it like *ff*, and ſometimes to *neglect* it quite.

M. Give ſome *Examples*, wherein *gh* is ſounded like *ff*?

S. *Gh*, being at the *End* of theſe following Words, is ſounded like *ff*; *viz. laugh* (laff) *cough* (coff) *Gough* (Goff) *hough* (huff) *tough* (tuff) *trough* (troff) *rough* (ruff) *enough* (enuff).

M. Give ſome *Examples*, wherein *gh* is not ſounded.

S. *Gh* is not ſounded in the following Words, nor in any other Words, but only lengthens the *Syllable*; as, *high* (hi) *mighty* (mitee) *though* (tho) *through* (throo *or* thurro) *Vaughan* (Vaun) *daughter* (dauter).

M. How ſound you the *Termination -burgh*?

S. *Burgh*, in the End of ſeveral *proper Names* of Places, is the ſame as *burrow*, for Inſtance, *Edinburgh* (Edinburro) *Hamburgh* (Hamburro) *Gottenburgh* (Gottenburro).

H.

M. Is *h* to be ſounded at the *End* of Words?

S. *H* is not ſounded at the *End* of Words, if it be *alone* without *t* or *c* before it; as, *ah*, *oh*, *Jehóvah*, *Meſſiah*.

M. Is *h* to be ſounded after *r*?

S. *H* is loſt after *r*; as, *Rheum*, *Rhetoric*, *Catarrh*, *Rhine*, *Rheniſh*.

M. Is *h* ſounded in all other Words?

S. *H* is not ſounded in *Aſthma*, *John*, *Thómas*, *Thoulón*; and at the Beginning of Words *h* is only a Note of Aſpiration, ſhewing that the Vowel following it muſt be pronounced ſtrong; as, *hand*, *hear*, *hill*, *hour*, *hunt*.

I.

M. When is *i* ſounded like *ee*?

S. *I* is ſounded like *ee* in *oblige* [obleége] *Magazine* [Magazeén] *Machine* [Macheén] and many others.

M. What Words leave out *i* in the Pronunciation?

S. *I* is not heard in *evil*, *Dévil*, *Veniſon*, *Saliſbury*.

M. How is *i* ſounded in *Proper Names* ending in *-iah*?

S. *I* is ſounded long in *Proper Names* ending in *-iah*; as, *Jeremiah*, *Hezekiah*.

M. How is *i* ſounded *before a Vowel* in other *Proper Names*?

S. *I* is ſounded ſhort in other *Proper Names*; as, *Mi"ri-am*, *Ari-el*, *E'-li-ab*.

J.

N. B. *The tailed* j *by ſome Authors is called* j Conſonant, *and by others* jod, *to diſtinguiſh it from the* Vowel *i, which is really quite another Letter, and differs both in* Sound *and* Shape.

But becauſe the Hebrew Names *of Letters are not at all received into our* Alphabet, *I take the Liberty to call it* ja, *as moſt agreeing with the other Names of our* Engliſh Letters.

So then, if this Letter *be always* tailed, *as it ought to be, and the* Learner *be accuſtomed to call it* ja, *there need no further* Rules *or* Obſervations *about it.*

L.

M. Is *l* ever ſounded like *r*?

S. *L* is ſounded like *r* in the word *Colonel* (Cúrronel).

M. What Words leave out *l* in the Pronunciation?

S. *L* is not ſounded in the following Words, *half* (hafe) *calf* (cafe) *balk* (hauk) *calk* (cauk) *talk* (tauk) *walk* (wauk) *ſtalk* (ſtauk) *chalk* (chauk) *ſálmon* (ſammon) *cháldron* (chardern) *almoſt* (amoſt) *Lincoln* (Lincon) *Briſtol* (Briſto) *Holborn* (Hóburn).

M.

M. What Obſervation have you of the Letter *m*?

S. *M* ſounds like *n* in the Word *Accómpt* (Accounc)

N.

M. What Words leave out *n* in the Pronunciation?

S. *N* is not heard in the Words *kiln, ĕmn, hymn, damn, condemn, contémn, ſólemn, cólumn, aútumn.*

O.

M. What Words *tranſplace o* in the Sounding?

S. *O* is *tranſplaced* in *iron* [iorn] *ſáffron* [ſafforn]

M. When is *o* ſounded like *oo*?

S. *O* ſounds like *oo* in *do, dóing, move, prove.*

M. When is *o loſt* in the Pronunciation?

S. *O* is *loſt* in many Words ending in *-on*, as *bácon, béacon, ghitton, mútton, báſon, miſon, crimſon.*

M. In what other Words is it *loſt*?

S. *O* is *loſt* in theſe Words, *Córaner* [Crowner] *feoffé* [feffe] *Nicholas* [Niclas] *carrion* [carrin] *cháriot* [charit]

M. When is *o* ſounded like *u*?

S. *O* is commonly ſounded like *i* in *women* (wimmen) *flagon* (flaggin).

M. When is *o* ſounded like *u*?

S. *O* is ſounded like *ŭ* in *Conduit* (Cundit) *Attorney* (Atturney) *Bómmel* (Pummel) *Cónſtable* (Cunſtable) *Mónmouth* (Munmuth).

P.

M. In what Words is *p* written, and not ſounded?

S. P is written but not ſounded, in *Pſalm, Pſalter, Pſalmiſt, Receipt, Accompt, tempt, Attempt, Symptom, empty, Sumpter.*

M. What other Words have *p*, that is not ſounded?

S. Theſe Words have *p* written but unſounded; *exempt, contempt, redemption, aſſumption, preſumption, conſumption, ſumptuous, preſumptuous, contemptuouſly, conſumptive, preſumptive*, and the like.

Note, *That* p *ought to be left out in the aforeſaid Words, becauſe it ought not to be in their Originals, which are the* Latin *Supines*, emtum, temtum, ſumtum, *if you will believe the* Oxford Critics *upon the* Common Grammar.

M. How is *ph* to be ſounded?

S. If *ph* be together in the ſame Syllable, they ſound like *f*, as, *Elephant, Aſeph.*

M. If *p* and *h* come together in a Word, do they not always belong to the ſame Syllable?

S. There are ſeveral Words, in which *p* muſt be parted when the Syllables are divided; as, *Ship-herd, up-hold, Clap-ham*, and other like *Compounds.*

Q.

M. How is *q* ſounded in Words derived from the *French?*

S. *Q* is always followed by *u*, and in Words derived from the *French* is ſounded like *k*; as, *liquor* (likkor) *bánquet* (banket) *cónquer* (conker) *maſqueráde* (maſkeráde). In ſome Words *qu* is ſounded like *cw*; as, *quart*, *quell*, *quill*, *quote*.

S.

M. Has the Letter *s* always one and the *ſame Sound?*

S. The *proper Sound* of *s* is ſoft like *Hiſſing*; but ſometimes it is ſounded *hard* like *z*.

M. Give your *firſt Obſervation* of Words that ſound *s hard*.

S. *S* is ſounded *hard* like *z* in all Words of the *Plural Number*, and in all Verbs of the third *Perſon ſingular*; as, *Names*, *Worms*, he *hears*, he *reads*.

M. Give your *ſecond Obſervation* of Words that have *s hard*.

S. *S* is ſounded *hard* in Words that end in *ſion*, if it follow a *Vowel* immediately; as, *eváſion*, *delúſion*, *perſuáſion*, *circumcíſion*. But after a *Conſonant* it is *ſoft*; as, *converſion*, *commiſſion*, *dimenſion*.

M. Give your *third Obſervation* of Words that have *s hard*.

S. *S* is ſounded *hard* in all theſe Words; *raiſe*, *praiſe*, *chaiſe* (ſhaze) *cheeſe*, *theſe*, *riſe*, *wiſe*, *noiſe*, *roſe*, *boſe*, *poſe*, *roſe*, *diſpóſe*, *póſy*, *róſy*, *choſe*, *thoſe*, *compóſe*, *expóſe*, *diſpóſe*, *ſuppóſe*, *impóſe*, *uſe*, *chuſe*, *cauſe* (to think) *bruiſe*, *refúſe*, *infúſe*, *confúſe*, *cauſe*, *clauſe*, *pauſe* (a ſtop) *applauſe*, *ſchiſm* (ſizm) *bedom*, *wiſdom*, *príſon*, *priſoner*, *preſent*, *dámſel*, *caſement*, *Jerúſalem*.

M. In what Words is *s* not ſounded?

S. *S* is not ſounded in *Liſle, Carliſle, Viſcount, Iſle, Iſland.*

T.

M. Has *th* always one and the ſame Sound?

S. The *proper Sound* of *th* is *hard*, as in *thin, think, thrive, throng, bath, cloth, wrath.*

M. When is *th* ſounded *ſoft?*

S. *Th* is ſounded *ſoft*, in *thoſe, thee, then, thence, this, thy, thine, they, that, thou, thus, theſe, their, ſithe, tithe, blithe, bathe, ſwathe, râther, fâther, fárther, fúrther, féather, wéather, leáther, néither, óther, móther, bróther, ſmóther, hîther, wîther, thîther, lothe, clothe, clóthier*, &c.

M. How is *ti* ſounded before a *Vowel* or *Diphthong?*

S. *Ti* before a *Vowel* or *Diphthong* is ſounded like *ſi* or *ſh*; as *Grâtian, Oblâtion*, &c. But there are *five Exceptions.*

M. Give the *firſt Exception.*

S. *Ti* keeps its own *natural* Sound when *s* goes immediately before it; as, *Báſtion, Combuſtion, celeſtial.*

M. Give the *ſecond Exception.*

S. *Ti* keeps its *natural* Sound at the *Beginning* of a Word; as, *tie, tied, Tiâra.*

M. Give the *third Exception.*

S. *Ti* keeps its *natural* Sound in ſome *Hebrew* and *Greek* Words; as *Sheáltiel, Pháltiel, Shephatiah, Cotíttia, Adramyttium*, and the like.

M. Give the *fourth Exception.*

S. *Comparatives* in *-er*, and *Superlatives* in *-eſt*, from *Adjectives* ending in *-ty*, give *ti* its *natural* Sound; as, *mighty, mightier, mightieſt.*

M. Give the *fifth Exception.*

S. *Verbs* ending in *-ty*, when they take the *Termination -eſt*, or *-ed*, give *ti* its *natural* Sound; as, to *empty*, thou *emptieſt*, the Cup is *emptied*: Alſo from *pity*, we ſay *pi-ti-a-ble.*

U.

M. Is the Vowel *u* ſounded in all Words?

S. U after *g* is not ſounded, but only hardens the *g*; as, *gueſs*, *guilty*, *tongue*, *plague*, *league*, *rogue*, *vogue.*

M. When is *u* ſounded like *i?*

S. *U* is ſounded like *i* in *bury* [birry] *burial* [birrial] *buſy* [bizzee] *buſineſs* [bizneſs.]

V.

N. B. *This Letter being as different from the Vowel* u, *both in* Sound *and* Shape, *as moſt other Letters in the* Alphabet, *I take the Liberty to call it* vee, *rather than* vau, *becauſe that comes nearer to the other Names of our* Engliſh Letters.

If its true Shape *be minded both in* Writing *and* Printing, *as now generally it is, there needs no other Diſtinction between the Vowel* u *and the Conſonant; the different* Name *and* Character *being ſufficient.*

W.

M. Give your *firſt Obſervation*, where the Letter *w* is written, but not ſounded.

S. *W* is written but not ſounded in *Anſwer*, *Sword*, *Swooning.*

M. Give your *ſecond Obſervation.*

S. *W* is not ſounded before *r*; as, *wrap*, *wrath*, *wretch*, *bewráy*, *wrong*, *wreath*, *awry*.

M. How is *wh* ſounded?

S. *Wh* is never found, but in Words *purely Engliſh*, and the *h* is not ſounded; as, *wheel* (weel) *where* (were) *when* (wen).

Y.

M. Is *y* a *Conſonant*, or a *Vowel?*

S. If *y* begin the *Syllable*, it is a *Conſonant*; as, *you*, *yeſterday*.

M. When is *y* a *Vowel?*

S. *Y* is ſeldom found as a *Vowel*, but in *Diphthongs*, or at the *End* of *Words*, and then it is uſually ſounded like *ee*, but without the *Accent*; as, *Dórothy*, *Nórmandy*, *fórmerly*, *líberty*.

CHAP. III.

Remarks on the Diphthongs.

Ai, and *Ay*.

M. WHat is generally the *Sound* of *ai* and *ay?*

S. *Ai* and *ay* are generally ſounded like *á* in *care*; as, *fair*, *hair*, *aim*, *ſtay*, *deláy*.

M. Have you no *Exception?*

S. The *a* is loſt in *Calais* (Callis).

M. How is this *Diphthong* pronounced in *Hebrew* Words?

S. The *Diphthong ai* in *Hebrew* Words has a *proper* ſound *of both* the *Vowels*; as *Ai*, *Sinai*, *Bebai*.

M. Is *ai* a *Diphthong* in all *Hebrew* Words?

S. The Termination *-aim* is two *diſtinct Syllables*, and the *a* uſually bears the *Accent*, becauſe the *Original* is *-ajim*; as, *Ki-ri-a-thâ-im*, *Ra-ma-thâ-im*. Except *E-phră-im*.

Ei, and *Ey*.

M. What is the *proper* Sound of *ei* and *ey*?

S. The proper Sound of *ei* and *ey* is heard in the Words, *eight*, *ſleight*, *hey-day*.

M. But are they always ſo founded?

S. In moſt Words *ei* and *ey* are ſounded like *ê*; as, *veil*, *either*, *key*, *convey*, &c. except *eye*, *Eyles*.

M. Have you no other *Exception*?

S. *Ei* is ſounded like *â* in *Neighbour* [Nâbor] *Heir* [Are].

M. Is *ei* always uſed as a *Diphthong* in *Engliſh* Words?

S. *Ei* is no *Diphthong* in Words *compounded* with *re*; as, *re-í-te-rate*, *re-im-búrſe*. Nor yet in theſe Words, *Dé-iſt*, *Dé-iſm*, *Dé-i-ty*, *A-the-iſt*, *A-the-iſm*, *Po-ly-the-iſm*.

Oi, and *Oy*.

M. What is the *proper* Sound of *oi* and *oy*?

S. *Oi* and *oy* have a *peculiar* Sound, expreſſible by no other *Letter*, from which they ſeldom or never vary; as, *óil*, *óiſter*, *cónvoy*.

M. Does *oi* always make a *Diphthong*?

S. *Oi* is no *Diphthong* in Words *compounded* with *co*; as, *co-í-ti-on*, *co-in-cíde*.

M. Have you no other *Obſervation*?

S. *Oi* is no *Diphthong* in Words ending in *-ing*; as, *do-ing*, *go-ing*.

Au, and *Aw*.

M. What is the *proper* Sound of *au* and *aw*?

S. *Au* and *aw* keep uſually one *proper* Sound, which is expreſſed in the Words, *auſtére*, *jackdaw*.

M. But is the *u* never loſt in pronouncing?

S. The *u* is loſt in *aunt* (ant) *gauge* (gage).

M. How is *au* ſounded in *French* Words?

S. *Au* in pure *French* Words is ſounded like ô; as, *Claude* (Clôde) *debauchee* (deboſheé).

M. Is *au* always a *Diphthong?*

S. *Au* is no *Diphthong* in ſome *foreign* Words; as, *Sta-ni-ſlá-us*, *Ar-che-lâ-us*, *Em-má-us*, *Ca-per-ná-um*.

Eu, and *Ew*.

M. What is the *proper* Sound of *eu* and *ew?*

S. *Eu* and *ew* have their *proper united* Sound in all Words; as, *feud*, *few*, *new*.

M. Is *eu* a *Diphthong* in all Words?

S. *Eu* is no *Diphthong* in *Zác-che-us*, *Bar-ti-mê-us*, *A-ma-dé-us*, and ſuch-like.

Ou, and *Ow*.

M. What is the *proper* Sound of *ou* and *ow?*

S. The *proper* Sound of *ou* and *ow* is expreſſed in theſe Words, *foul*, *loud*, *cow*, *now*.

M. Is this Sound retained in all Words?

S. In ſome Words they have the Sound of *oo*; as, *Soup* (ſoop) *Cowper* (Cooper).

M. Is not *ow* often ſounded like ô?

S. The *w* is loſt in the Sounding of many Words; as, *know*, *knówledge*, *crow*, *ſlow*.

M. Are there not ſome Words, in which *ow* has two *diſtinct* Sounds?

S. Some few Words have *ow* differently ſounded, for the better *Diſtinction* of the Senſe; as, *bow* (to bend) and *bowl* (a Globe) are ſounded *properly*; but *bow* (to ſhoot with) and *bowl* (a

Veſſel) are ſounded improperly, that is, they loſe the Sound of the *w*.

Note, *that any* Diphthong *has an* improper Sound, *when one of its* Vowels *is loſt* in Pronouncing.

Ee.

M. What is the proper Sound of *ee?*

S. *Ee* is ſounded like the *French* ĭ; as, *ſee, ſeek, ſeem.*

M. Is *ee* a *Diphthong* in all Words?

S. *Ee* is no *Diphthong* in *Hebrew* Words; as, *Bé-é-rites, Be-er-ſhé-ba*; but *Beelzebub* (Bēlzebub) ſeems to loſe one *e.*

M. Is it a *Diphthong* then in all other Words?

S. *Ee* is no *Diphthong* in Words compounded with *-re* or *pre*; as, *ré-enter, re-e-ſta-bliſh, pre-e-mi-nence.*

Oo.

M. What is the *proper* Sound of *oo?*

S. *Oo* has its *proper* Sound expreſſed in *fool, cool*; and this Sound it retains in all Words, ſaving that it is pronounced like *ŭ* in *foot, ſoot.*

M. Is *oo*, then, always a *Diphthong?*

S. *Oo* makes no *Diphthong* in Words derived from *Hebrew, Greek*, or *Latin*; as, *Bó-oz, Có-os, co-ŏperate.*

Ea.

M. What is the *proper* Sound of the *Diphthong ea?*

S. The *proper* and moſt *uſual* Sound of *ea* is like *é*; as, in *ſea, ſeam, appear.*

M. Is it never ſounded like *ĕ?*

S. *Ea* is ſounded like *ĕ*, in *hĕad, brĕad, ſearch, ſĕather, wĕather, lĕather, hĕaven, lĕaven*, and ſome others.

M. Is *ea* always uſed as a *Diphthong?*

S. *Ea* is no *Diphthong* in the Words *ven-ge-ance, miſ-cre-ant*; nor in any *Hebrew*, *Greek*, or *Latin* Words.

M. Give *Examples* of ſome *Hebrew* Words, wherein *ea* is no *Diphthong*.

S. *Ea* is no *Diphthong* in *Gé-be-a, Ka-deſh-Bár-ne-a, Kir-jath-Jé-a-rim.*

M. Give ſome *Examples* of *Greek* Words, wherein *ea* is no *Diphthong*.

S. *Ea* is not a *Diphthong* in *Ce-ſa-re-a, Ge-ne-â-lo-gy, I-dé-a, O-ce-an, Em-py-re-al, Thé-a-tre, Ne-â-po-lis.*

M. Give ſome *Latin* Words that have *ea* not ſounded as a *Diphthong*.

S. *Ea* is not a *Diphthong* in *Be-á-ti-tude, ré-al, náu-ſe-ate, de-lí-ne-ate; cre-âte, cre-á-tor, cre-á-ti-on*; except *creá-ture.*

M. Is *ea* a *Diphthong* in all other Words?

S. *Ea* is no *Diphthong* in Words *compounded* with *pre*; as, *pré-am-ble.*

Oa.

M. How is *oa* uſually ſounded?

S. *Oa* is uſually ſounded like *ô*, the *a* being neglected in the Pronunciation; as, *boat, float.*

M. Is it never ſounded otherwiſe?

S. *Oa* is ſounded like *au*, in *broad, abroad, groat*: And it is never found at the *End* of any *Engliſh* Word.

M. Is *oa* never uſed than as a *Diphthong?*

S. *Oa* is no *Diphthong* in the Word *Go-a*; nor in any *Hebrew* Word; as, *Zo-an, Zo-ar, Gil-bo-a, A-hi-no-am.* Nor in Words *compounded* with *co*; as, *co-ad-ju-tor, co-a-li-ti-on, co-á-gu-late.*

Ie.

M. How is the *Diphthong ie* generally *ſounded?*

S. If *ie* be ſet before a *ſingle Conſonant*, it ſounds like *ee*; as, *brief*, *chief*. But if it be before *two Conſonants*, it is ſounded like *ĕ*; as, *Friend*, *friendly*.

M. How is it ſounded at the *End* of Words?

S. If *ie* be found at the *End* of Words, the *e* is *ſervile*, and not ſounded; as, *die*.

M. Is *ie* always uſed as a *Diphthong*?

S. *Ie* is no *Diphthong* in *Hebrew* Words; as, *A-bi-é-zer*, *E-li-é-zer*. Nor in Words ending in *-er*; as, *di-er*, *car-ri-er*, *clo-thi-er*. Nor in Words ending in *-ed*, and *-eth*; as, *di-ed*, *ap-pli-ed*, *cri-eth*, *mag-ni-fi-eth*.

M. How is *ie* ſounded in Words *originally Latin*?

S. *Ie* being no *Latin Diphthong* is generally parted in Words *derived* from *that Language*; as, *cli-ent*, *ó-ri-ent*, *qui-et*, *ſci-ence*, *ſo-ci-e-ty*, *tranſ-i-ent*, *pi-e-ty*, &c.

Ui.

M. How is the *Diphthong ui* ſounded?

S. The *Diphthong ui* is ſounded like *ú*, the *i* being neglected; as, *Juice*, *Fruit*, *re-cruit*.

M. Is it always ſo pronounced?

S. The *u* is loſt in *cón-duit*, *build*, *guild*, *guilt*, *guiſe*, *be-guile*.

M. Is *ui* always to be taken for a *Diphthong*?

S. *Ui* is no *Diphthong* in many *foreign* Words; as, *Jé-ſu-it*, *gê-nu-ine*, *fru-i"ti-on*, *am-bi-gú-i-ty*, *per-ſpi-cú-i-ty*, *gra-tú-i-ty*, *pu-iſ-ſant*, and the like.

Æ, and *Œ*.

M. What is your *Obſervation* of *æ* and *œ*?

S. *Æ* and *œ* are no *Engliſh Diphthongs*; and yet in the beſt Authors *æ* is retained in *Latin Proper Names*, and *œ* in ſeveral *Greek* Words, both ſounded like *ê*; as *Ænêas*, *Ænéa*, *Mecærae*,

Œcónomy, Phœnix. But they are generally neglected in *common* Words; as, *Equity, Fémale, Trágedy, Cómedy*; though they come from *Æquitas, Fœmina, Tragœdia, Comœdia.*

CHAP. IV.

Of Spelling, or Diviſion of Syllables.

M. WHAT is *Spelling?*

S. To *ſpell* is to take *Words* aſunder into *convenient* Parts, in order to ſhew their true *Pronunciation*, and *Original Formation.*

M. What is a Syllable?

S. Every *Part* of a Word ſo ſeparated, and diſtinctly ſounded, is a *Syllable* or *Comprehenſion* of the *Sound* of a *Vowel*, or *Diphthong*, either by itſelf, or with *one* or *more Conſonants.*

M. In how many *Rules* may the *Doctrine* of *Spelling* be contained?

S. All *Spelling*, or *Diviſion* of *Syllables*, may be comprehended in ſix *General Rules.*

RULE I.

M. What is the *firſt General Rule* of *Spelling?*

S. A *Conſonant* between two *Vowels* goes to the *latter Syllable*; as, *na-ture, u-ni-ty.*

In *dividing* of *Syllables* this *Rule* muſt always be obſerved, except in Words *formed* and *compounded*, which are to be divided by the Fifth and Sixth *General* Rules.

RULE II.

M. What is the *ſecond General Rule* of dividing *Syllables?*

S. *Two Conſonants* in the *Middle of* a Word, that are proper to *begin a Word*, muſt always *begin* the *Syllable* together.

By being in the Middle *of the Word is only meant, that the* two Conſonants *are neither in the* firſt Syllable *of the Word, nor do end the* laſt.

M. What *double Conſonants* may begin a *Word?*

S. Theſe *double Conſonants* may begin a *Word*; *bl, br, ch, cl, cr, dr, dw, fl, fr, gh, gl, gn, gr, kn, ph, pl, pr, rh, ſc, ſh, ſk, ſl, ſm, ſn, ſp, ſq, ſt, ſw, th, tr, tw, wh, wr.*

Note, *That* dl *and* tl *are often uſed to begin Syllables, though they begin no Word; as,* kin-dle, ti-tle.

Note, *The* Latin Grammarians *make even* ct *and* pt *begin* a Syllable; *and the Learner might do well to divide by this* Rule, *when he leaves a* Piece *of a* Word *at the* End *of a* Line; *but we have no* Words *beginning with ſuch* Conſonants.

RULE III.

M. What is the *third Rule* for *Diviſion* of *Syllables?*

S. *Two Conſonants* in the *Middle* of a Word, not proper to *begin* a Word, muſt be divided; as, *núm-ber, pop-py, húſ-band.*

RULE IV.

M. What is the *fourth Rule* for *Diviſion* of *Syllables?*

S. If two *Vowels* come together, not making a *Diphthong*, they muſt be *divided.*

M. What *Conjunctions* or Meetings of the *Vowels* are they that muſt be ſo *divided?*

S. If the following *Vowels* happen together in a *Word*, they muſt be divided, *viz. Ae*; as, *Já-el, Ga-é-ta: Ao*; as, *ex-tra-or-di-na-ry, La-o-di-cé-a: Eo*; as, *pí-te-ous, plén-te-ous, Mé-te-or, Thé-o-ry: Ia*; as, *phí-al, vi-ánd: Io*; as, *Dí-o-ces, Lí-o-nel: Iu*; as, *di-úr-nal: Oe*; as, *co-er-ci-on, co-eſ-ſen-ti-al: Ua, ue*, and *uo* (except after *q* and *g*) muſt likewiſe be parted; as, *ú-ſu-al, dú-el, cón-gru-ous.*

RULE V.

M. What is the *fifth Rule* for *Diviſion* of *Syllables?*

S. Let Words *formed*, or *derived*, be divided according to their *Original*, or *Primitive.*

M. What is the *Conſequence* of this *Rule?*

S. Theſe *Terminations -ed, -en, -eſt, -eth, -er, -ing, -iſh, -ous*, ought to go by themſelves in Spelling.

M. Give ſome *Examples.*

S. *Bóaſt-ed, Góld-en, knów-eſt, héar-eth, héar-er, wórk-ing, fóol-iſh, rá-ven-ous.*

M. Have you no *Exceptions* to this *Conſequence* of the *Rule?*

S. *Monoſyllables*, and Words *accented* upon the *laſt Syllable*, ending in a *ſingle Conſonant*, without a *Diphthong* aforegoing, double their *final Conſonant* when they take any of the *formative Endings*; and then it may be proper to put the *latter Conſonant* with the *Termination*; as, *blót, blót-ted, blót-teſt, blót-teth, blót-ting, blót-ter*; *ad-mit, ad-mít-ted, ad-mít-teth, ad-mít-ting*; *glad, glád-der, glád-deſt.*

M. Give the *ſecond Exception.*

S. When Words in *E Final* take any of

theſe *Terminations*, *E Final* is loſt, even in writing, and then a *Conſonant* may be put to the *Termination*; as, *wríte*, *wrí-teſt*, *wrí-teth*, *wríter*, *wrí-ting*.

Note 1. Where caſting away the *e* would create any *Confuſion* in the Senſe, I adviſe to retain it; as, from the *Verb ſinge*, I would write *ſinge-eth*, *ſinge-ing*, to diſtinguiſh it from *ſing-eth*, *ſing-ing*, which come from the Word *ſing*.

Note 2. If Words in *E final* have the laſt *Syllable* ſhort, it is a much better *Guide* to the *Ear* to let the *Termination* go by itſelf; as, *for-gĭve*, *for-gĭv-ing*, *for-gĭv-en*; *lŏve*, *lŏv-er*; *cŏme*, *cŏm-ing*.

RULE VI.

M. Give the *ſixth General Rule* for *Diviſion* of *Syllables*.

S. Let *compound Words* be divided back again into their *primitive* Parts.

M. What is the *firſt Conſequence* of this *Principle?*

S. A *Prepoſition*; as, *ad-*, *in-*, *un-*, *ſub-*, *per-*, *dis-*, *re-*, *pre-*, muſt be pronounced by itſelf; as, *ad-e-quate*, *in-i-qui-ty*, *un-é-qual*, *ſub-urbs*, *per-ad-vén-ture*, *diſ-u-nite*, *ré-pro-bate*, *pré-vi-ous*.

M. What is the *ſecond Conſequence* of the *Rule?*

S. *Beth* will be the *firſt Syllable* in *Béth-a-ny*, *Béth-el*, *Beth-á-ba-ra*, *Beth-éſ-da*, &c.

M. What is the *third Conſequence* of the *Rule*

S. The *Termination -ham* will go by itſelf at the *End* of *proper Names*; as, *Chat-ham*, *Leuſ-ham*, *Fe-verſ-ham*, *Buck-ing-ham*, *Elt-ham*.

Note, *Ham* in the *Saxon Language*, which is *Heim* in the *German*, ſignifies a *Home*, or *Habitation*,

and is often uſed in the *Compounding of proper Names.*

M. If three *Conſonants* meet in the *Middle* of a Word, how muſt they be *divided?*

S. If three *Conſonants* be together in the *Middle* of a Word, there are *four* Ways of *dividing* them.

M. What is the *firſt Way?*

S. If they can *begin a Word*, they muſt alſo *begin* a *Syllable*; as, *il-lu-ſtrate, in-ſtruct.*

M. What *treble Conſonants* may begin a *Word*, or *Syllable?*

S. Theſe *treble Conſonants* may begin a *Word*, or *Syllable*; *phr, ſcr, ſch, ſhr, ſpr, ſpl, ſtr, thr, thw.*

M. What is the *ſecond Way* of *dividing* Words that have three *Conſonants in the Middle?*

S. If they be proper to *end* a Word, they may all be put to the *former Syllable*; as, *latch-et.*

M. What is the *third Way?*

S. If the *laſt* two be proper to *begin* a Word, or the laſt of all be *l*, they *begin* the *Syllable* together; as, *kin-dle, kin-dred, mon-ſter, thim-ble.*

M. What is the *fourth Way?*

S. If the *firſt* two of them be proper to *end* a *Word*, the *third* may go to the *latter Syllable*; as, *kind-ly, re-freſh-ment.*

CHAP. V.

Orthographical Obſervations, or Rules *to be obſerved in* Writing *of* Engliſh.

General Directions.

1. LET *Proper Names* of *Perſons, Places, Ships, Rivers*, &c. be always diſtinguiſhed by beginning with a *Capital*, or *great Letter.*

2. It is eſteemed Ornamental to begin any *Subſtantive* in the Sentence with a *Capital*, if it bear ſome *conſiderable Streſs* of the Author's *Senſe* upon it, to make it the more *remarkable* and *conſpicuous*.

It was cuſtomary in Printing to begin every Subſtantive *with a* Capital, *but now it is generally diſcontinued, as it hinders that remarkable* Diſtinction *intended by a* Capital.

3. Let the *firſt* Word in every Line of *Poetry*, and of every *Epiſtle*, *Book*, *Note*, *Bill*, &c. begin with a *Capital*.

4. After a *full Stop*, let the next *Sentence* alſo begin with a *Capital*.

5. If any notable *Saying*, or *Paſſage* of an Author, be quoted in his *own Words*, it begins with a *Capital*, though it be not immediately after a *full Stop*.

6. Let not a *Capital* be written in the *Middle* of a Word among *ſmall Letters*.

7. Where *Capitals* are uſed in *whole Words* and *Sentences*, ſomething is expreſſed *extraordinary great*. They are alſo uſed in the *Titles of Books*, for Ornament's ſake.

Some particular Obſervations.

1. C muſt not be put between *two Conſonants*; as *think*, not *thinck*; except before *h*; as, *clinch*, *ſtench*.

2. E *Final* ſhould not be put after a *Syllable* made *long* by a *Diphthong*. It is unneceſſary alſo after a *double Conſonant*; as, *Inn*, *Add*, rather than *Inne*, *Adde*; yet ſome *Proper Names* retain it; as, *Donne*, *Deale*.

3. The *Pronoun I*, and the *Interjection O*, muſt always be written with a *Capital.*

4. *K* ſeems to be unneceſſary in the End of Words not purely *Engliſh*; as, *Muſic*, *Arithmetic*, *Logic*, *Catholic*, *Fabric*; rather than *Muſick*, *Arithmetick*, *Logick*, *Catholick*, *Fabrick.*

5. No Words of above one *Syllable* end in *ll*; as *hurtful*, *beautiful.* Except Words *compounded* of *Monoſyllables* ended in *ll*, and words accented on the *laſt Syllable*; as, *in-ſtáll*, *re-cáll*, *in-róll*, *re-péll*, *re-béll.*

6. *Ph* is generally retained in Words that are of a *Greek Original*; as, *Pharmacy*, *Prophet*; not *Farmacy*, *Profet.*

7. *Q* is never to be uſed in a Word without *u* after it.

8. *Q* is often uſed rather than *k*, in Words coming from the *Latin* in *quus*; as, *óblique*, *ántique*, *rélique*; from *obliquus*, *antíquus*, *réliquus.*

9. *Q* is ſometimes retained in Words, that come from the *French*; as, *riſque*, *traf-fique*, *pacquet*; for, *riſk*, *traffic*, *packet.*

10. The long *ſ* muſt never be uſed at the *End* of a Word, nor immediately before *f*, or after the ſhort *s.*

11. *X* is often uſed inſtead of *ct*, where it appears to have been in the *Original*; as, *Reflex-i-on*, *Con-nex-i-on*; rather than, *Reflection*, *Connection.*

12. *Y* muſt be uſed before the *Termination -ing*; as, *mar-ry-ing*, *bu-ry-ing*, from *marry*, *bury*; though we write, *married*, *buried*, from the ſame Words.

CHAP. VI.

Of Stops and Marks.

THE *Stops* are uſed to ſhew what *Diſtance* of *Time* muſt be obſerved in *Reading*: And they are ſo abſolutely neceſſary to *the better Underſtanding* of what we *write* and *read*, that, without a ſtrict *Attention* to them, all *Writing* would be *confuſed*, and liable to many *Miſconſtructions*.

Stops, conſidered as *Intervals* in *Reading*, are but Four, *viz. Cómma*, *Semicólon*, *Cólon*, and *Period*, or *full Stop*: and theſe bear a kind of *Muſical Proportion* of *Time* one to another: For a *Cómma* ſtops the Reader's Voice, while he may privately, with Deliberation, tell One; the *Semicólon*, Two; the *Cólon*, Three; and the *Period*, Four.

Their Characters are thus:

Comma (,) a circular Daſh at the Foot of a Word.

Semicólon (;) a Point over the Comma.

Colón (:) two Points.

Period (.) a ſingle Point at the Foot of a Word.

But if a Queſtion be aſked, there is a circular Stroke upon a ſhort Line put over the Period, and it is called an *Interrogation*; thus (?)

If a ſudden Wondering be expreſſed, then a ſtrait Line is placed over the *Period*, and it is called a Note of *Admiration*; thus (!)

If one Sentence be incloſed within another, of which it is no Part, then it is put between two Half-Circles ( ) called a *Parentheſis*; and, in

reading, this doth ſomething lower the Tone of the Voice, as a Thing, that comes in by-the-bye, interrupting the main *Coherence* of the *Period*, and reſtraining it from being taken in ſo large a Senſe, as it might otherwiſe bear. Each Part of it is equal in time to a *Comma*.

Theſe, that follow, are the moſt uſual Marks in Writing.

Accent (′) being placed over a Vowel, notes, that the Tone, or Streſs of the Voice in pronouncing, is upon that Syllable.

Apóſtrophe (’) a Comma at the Head of Letters, denotes ſome Letter, or Letters, left out for quicker Pronunciation; as, *I'll*, for *I will*, *can't*, for *cannot*; *ne'er*, for *never*; *pronounc'd*, for *pronounced*.

Aſteriſm (*) or Star, guides to ſome Remark in the Margin, or at the Foot of the *Page*. Several of them ſet together ſignify, that there is ſomething wanting, defective, or immodeſt in that Paſſage of the *Author*.

Breve (˘) is a crooked Mark over a Vowel, and denotes that it is ſounded quick, or ſhort.

Caret (^) is placed underneath the Line, and denotes, that ſome Letter, Word, or Sentence is left out by Miſtake, and muſt be taken in exactly where it points.

Circumflex (^) is the ſame in Shape as the *Caret*, but is always placed over ſome Vowel of a Word, to denote a long Syllable; as, *Eu-phrâ-tes*.

Diæreſis (¨) is two Points placed over two Vowels of a Word, that would otherwiſe make a Diphthong, and parts them into two ſeveral Syllables.

Hyphen (-) is a ſtrait Mark acroſs, which, being ſet at the End of a Line, denotes, that the Syllables of a Word are parted, and that the Remainder of it is at the Beginning of the next Line. It is uſed alſo to join, or compound, two Words into one; as *Ale-houſe*, *Inn-keeper*.

Index (☞) the Forefinger pointing, ſignifies that Paſſage to be very remarkable, againſt which it is placed.

Obeliſk (†) or Dagger, is uſed as well as the *Aſteriſm*, to refer the Reader to the Margin. In *Dictionaries* it commonly denotes a Word to be obſolete, or leſs in uſe.

Paragraph (¶) or Diviſion, comprehends ſeveral Sentences under one Head, or Subject.

Crotchets [ ] or Brackets, include Words or Sentences of the ſame Value or Signification with thoſe they are joined to, which may be uſed in their Stead.

Quotation (“) or a double *Comma*, reverſed, at the Beginning of any Paſſage, ſhews that it is quoted out of an Author in his own Words.

Section (§) or Diviſion, is uſed in ſubdividing of a Chapter, or Book, into leſſer Parts, or Portions. It is likewiſe ſometimes uſed in the manner of the *Obeliſk*, as a Mark of reference to the Margin, or the bottom of the Page. Many other Marks are alſo uſed for this Purpoſe; ſuch as parallel Lines (‖); a double Obeliſk (‡) or Obeliſks formed in different Manners (‡†‡); Figures (1, 2, 3, &c.); and Letters (a, b, c, &c.)

CHAP. VII.

Of Old Engliſh Print.

THE Old Engliſh Print being uſed on various Occaſions, it is neceſſary every Perſon ſhould learn to read it, and the following Sentences are inſerted for that purpoſe.

Be not diverted from your Duty by any idle Reflections the ſilly World may make upon you; for their Cenſures are not in your Power, and conſequently ſhould not be any Part of your Concern.

Rather avoid thoſe Vices you are naturally inclined to, than aim at thoſe Excellencies and Perfections which you were never made for.

Never defer that till To-morrow, which you can do To-day: Never do that by Proxy, which you can do yourſelf.

When the Idea of any Pleaſure ſtrikes your Imagination, make a juſt Computation between the Duration of the Pleaſure, and that of the Repentance ſure to follow it.

Prefer ſolid Senſe to Wit; never ſtudy to be diverting without being uſeful; let no Jeſt intrude upon good Manners; nor ſay any Thing that may offend Modeſty.

Avoid all Sourneſs and Auſterity of Manners: Virtue is a pleaſant and agreeable Quality; and gay and civil Wiſdom is always engaging.

Whatever you diſlike in another Perſon, take Care to correct in yourſelf, by the gentle Reproof of a better Practice.

Hear not Ill of a Friend, nor ſpeak any of an Enemy: Believe not all you hear, nor report all you believe.

Make yourſelf agreeable as much as poſſible to all; for there is no Perſon ſo contemptible, but that it may be in his Power to be your beſt Friend, or worſt Enemy.

Think before you ſpeak, and conſider before you promiſe. Take Time to deliberate and adviſe; but loſe no Time in executing your Reſolutions.

Avoid, as much as you can, the Company of all vicious Perſons whatſoever; for no Vice is alone, and all are infectious.

Whenever you diſcourſe, confine yourſelf to ſuch Subjects as are neceſſary, and expreſs your Senſe in as few Words as you can.

Be always at Leiſure to do Good; never make Buſineſs an Excuſe to decline the Offices of Humanity.

CHAP. VIII.

Of Abbreviations.

AN *Abbreviation* is an expeditious Way of ſetting down a Word by ſome *Letter*, or *Letters* belonging to it, which always takes after it a *Period*, or *full Point*.

Note, *It is none of my Deſign to treat of the* Abbreviations, *or* Marks, *peculiar to any of the* Sciences; *but only of ſuch as are met with in common* Books *and* Writing, *which I have collected and placed* Alphabetically *in the following* Table.

A TABLE *of the moſt common Abbreviations, with their Explication.*

A.B. Artium Baccalaureus, *Bachelor of Arts.*
Abp. Archbiſhop
Acct. Account
A. D. Anno Domini, *in the Year of our Lord*
Adml. Admiral
Admrs. Adminiſtrators
A. M. Artium Magiſter, *Maſter of Arts*; AnteMeridiem, *Forenoon*; Anno Mundi, *in the Year of the World*
Ap. Apoſtle
Apr. April
Aſſ. Aſſigns
Aug. Auguſt
B. A. Bachelor of Arts
Bart. Baronet
B. D. Bachelor of Divinity
Bp. Biſhop
B. V. Bleſſed Virgin
Capt. Captain
Cent. Centum, *an Hundred*
Chap. Chapter
Co. Company
Col. Colonel

Cr. Creditor
C. S. Cuſtos Sigilli, *the Keeper of the Seal*
C. P. S. Cuſtos Privati Sigilli, *Keeper of the Privy Seal*
d. denarius, *a Penny*
D. B. Divinitatis Baccalaureus, *Bachelor of Divinity*
D.D. Doctor of Divinity
Dec. December
Dep. Deputy
Do. Ditto, *the ſame*
Dr. Debtor
Dukm. Dukedom
E. Eaſt
Earld. Earldom
e. g. exempli gratiâ, *as for example*
Eng. Engliſh, England
Ep. Epiſtle
Eſq. Eſquire
Ev. Evangeliſt
Exrs. Executors
F. S. A. Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries
Feb. February
Fr. France, French
F. R. S. Fellow of the Royal Society
Gen. General
Gen^mo. Generaliſſimo
Gent. Gentleman
Goſp. Goſpel
G. R. Georgius Rex, *George the King*
Hon. Honourable
Hund. Hundred
ib. ibid. ibidem, *in the ſame place*
i. e. id eſt, *that is*
IHS. Jeſus. *The Three firſt Letters of his Name in Greek*
Jan. January
J. H. S. Jeſus Hominum Salvator, *Jeſus Saviour of Men*
Km. Kingdom
Knt. Knight
l. liber, *Book*; libræ, *Pounds*
La^p. Ladyſhip
Ld. Lord
L. D. Lady-Day
Lieu^t. Lieutenant
LL.D. Legum Doctor, *Doctor of Laws*
Lp. Lordſhip
L. S. Locus Sigilli, *the Place of the Seal*
M. A. Maſter of Arts
Ma. Madam
Mar. March
Mart. Martyr
Math. Mathematics
M. B. Medicinæ Baccalaureus, *Bachelor of Phyſic*

M. D. Medicinæ Doctor, *Doctor of Phyſic*
Meſſrs. Gentlemen
Mich. Michaelmas
Midſ. Midſummer
Min. Miniſter
M.P. Member of Parliament
Mr. Maſter
Mrs. Miſtreſs
MS. Manuſcript
MSS. Manuſcripts
Muſ. D. Muſicæ Doctor, *Doctor of Muſic*
N. North
N. B. Nota bene, *Mark well*
No. Number
Nov. November
N. S. New Style
Obt. Obedient
Oct. October
O. S. Old Style
p. per, *by*
per Cent. per Centum, *by the Hundred*
Philom. Philomathes, *a Lover of Learning*; or Philo mathematicus, *a Lover of the Mathematics*
P. M. Poſt Meridiem, *Afternoon*
P. S. Poſtſcript
Pſ. Pſalm
q. d. quaſi dicat, *as if he ſhould ſay*
q. l. quantum libet, *as much as you pleaſe*
q. ſ. quantum ſufficit, *a ſufficient Quantity*
Regr. Regiſter
Regimt. Regiment
Reg. Prof. Regius Profeſſor, *King's Profeſſor*
Rev. Reverend
Rt. Hon. Right Honourable
S. South
s. ſolidus, *a Shilling*
Sep. September
Serj. Serjeant
Servt. Servant
Sp. Spain, Spaniſh
St. Saint
S. T. P. Sacro-ſanctæ Theologiæ Profeſſor, *Profeſſor of Divinity*
v. vide, *ſee*
viz. videlicet, *that is to ſay*
W. Weſt
Wp. Worſhip
Xmas. Chriſtmas
Xt. Chriſt
Xtn. Chriſtian
&, et, *and*
&c. et cætera, *and the reſt*

Of Figures and Numeral Letters.

One	1	I	Sixty	60	LX
Two	2	II	Seventy	70	LXX
Three	3	III	Eighty	80	LXXX
Four	4	IV	Ninety	90	XC
Five	5	V	One Hundred	100	C
Six	6	VI	Two Hundred	200	CC
Seven	7	VII	Three Hundred	300	CCC
Eight	8	VIII	Four Hundred	400	CCCC
Nine	9	IX	Five Hundred	500	D
Ten	10	X	Six Hundred	600	DC
Twenty	20	XX	Seven Hundred	700	DCC
Thirty	30	XXX	Eight Hundred	800	DCCC
Forty	40	XL	Nine Hundred	900	DCCCC
Fifty	50	L	One Thousand	1000	M

The Year of our Lord, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Ninety-one, is expreſſed in Figures thus, 1791, and in Numeral Letters thus, MDCCXCI.

CHAP. IX.

Of the Diſtinction of Words.

TABLE I.

Words, the ſame, or nearly alike in Sound, but different in Spelling and Signification.

ABEL, a Man
Able, powerful
Accidence, a Book
Accidents, Chances
Account, Eſteem
Accompt, Reckoning
Achor, a Valley
Acre, of Land
Advice, Counſel
Adviſe, to counſel
Ale, Malt-Liquor
Ail, to trouble
All, every one
Awl, to bore Holes
Alehoof, a Herb
Aloof, at a Diſtance
Alloy, of Metal
Allay, to give Eaſe

Alley, a narrow Paſſage
Ally, Confederate
Allow'd, granted
Aloud, with a Noiſe
Altar, of Sacrifice
Alter, to change
Ant, a Piſmire
Aunt, Uncle's Wife
Aray, good Order
Array, to clothe
Errand, a Meſſage
Arrant, notorious
Arras, Hangings
Harraſs, to trouble
Aſcent, going up
Aſſent, an Agreement
Aſſiſtance, Help
Aſſiſtants, Helpers
Augur, a Soothſayer
Auger, for Carpenters
Ax, to cut Wood
Acts, of Parliament
Babel, the Tower
Babble, to prate
Bacon, Hog's Fleſh
Baken, bak'd in an Oven
Beckon, to wink
Bail, a Surety
Bale, of Cloth or Silk
Bald, without Hair
Bawl'd, cry'd out aloud
Ball, a round Subſtance
Bawl, to cry aloud
Barbara, a Woman
Barbary, a Country
Barberry, a Fruit

Bare, naked
Bear, a Beaſt
Baſs, of Muſic
Baſe, vile
Baiz, Cloth
Bayes, Bay Trees
Be, are
Bee, with Honey
Beadle, of a Pariſh
Beetle, an Inſect
Beer, to drink
Bier, to carry the Dead
Bel, an Idol
Bell, to ring
Berry, a ſmall Fruit
Bury, to inter the Dead
Blew, did blow
Blue, a Colour
Board, a Plank
Bor'd, a Hole
Boar, a Beaſt
Boor, a Country Fellow
Bore, to make a Hole
Bold, confident
Bowl'd, caſt as a Bowl
Bolt, the Door
Boult, the Mill
Bow, to bend
Bough, a Branch
Boy, a Lad
Buoy, to bear up
Bread, to eat,
Bred, brought up
Breeches, to wear
Breaches, broken Places
Bruit, a Report

Brute, a Beaſt
Borough, a Corporation
Burrow, for Conies
By, near
Buy, for Money
Brews, he breweth
Bruiſe, to break
Brewis, Fat
Cain, the Murderer
Cane, to walk with
Calais, in *France*
Chalice, a Cup
Call, by Name
Cawl, for a Periwig
Cannon, a Gun
Canon, a Rule
Career, full Speed
Carrier, that carrieth
Ceiling, of a Room
Sealing, ſetting a Seal
Cellar, for Liquors
Seller, that ſelleth
Cenſer, for Incenſe
Cenſor, a Reformer
Cenſure, Judgment
Centaury, a Herb
Century, 100 Years
Centry, a Guard
Chair, to ſit in
Chare, Job of Work
Choler, Rage
Collar, for the Neck
Chord, in Muſic
Cord, a ſmall Rope
Cittern, an Inſtrument
Citron, Fruit
Clark, of the Pariſh
Clerk, a Clergyman
Clauſe, of a Sentence
Claws, of a Bird or Beaſt
Coat, a Garment
Cot, a Cottage
Comb, for the Hair
Come, remove hither
Comet, a Blazing-Star
Commit, to do
Common, public
Commune, to converſe
Concur, to agree
Conquer, to overcome
Condemn, to Death
Contemn, to deſpiſe
Concert, of Muſic
Conſort, a Wife
Courſe, a Race
Coarſe, not fine
Council, an Aſſembly
Counſel, Advice
Cou'd, was able
Cud, of Cattle
Courant, a Meſſenger
Current, paſſable
Currants, Corinth's Fruit
Creek, of the Sea
Crick, in the Neck
Couſin, a Relation
Cozen, to cheat
Cymbal, an Inſtrument
Symbol, a Mark
Cypreſs, a Tree

Cyprus, an Iſland
Cruſe, a little Veſſel
Cruiſe, to ſail by the Coaſt
Cygnet, a young Swan
Signet, a Seal
Dane, of *Denmark*
Deign, to vouchſafe
Dam, to ſtop
Damn, to condemn
Dear, of great Value
Deceaſed, dead
Diſeaſed, ſick
Decent, becoming
Deſcent, going down
Diſſent, to diſagree
Deep, low in the Earth
Dieppe, a Town in *France*
Defer, to put off
Differ, to diſagree
Derbe, a City in *Aſia*
Derby, in *England*
Deſert, Merit
Déſart, a Wilderneſs
Dew, from Heaven
Due, a Debt
Do, to make
Doe, a Female Deer
Dough, Paſte or Leaven
Done, acted
Don, a *Spaniſh* Lord
Dun, Colour
Devices, Inventions
Devizes, in *Wiltſhire*
Deer, that doth
Door, of a Houſe

Dragon, a Beaſt
Dragoon, a Soldier
Draught, of Drink
Drought, Dryneſs
Ear, of the Head
E'er, ever
Year, twelve Months
Early, betimes
Yearly, every Year
Earth, of the Ground
Hearth, of the Chimney
Eaſter, a Feaſt
Eſther, a Woman
Eat, to devour
Heat, to make hot
Eminent, famous
Imminent, over Head
Enow, in Number
Enough, in Quantity
Enter, go in
Intér, to bury
Intire, whole
Envy, Hatred
Envoy, a Meſſenger
Er, the Son of *Judah*
Err, to miſtake
Exerciſe, Labour
Exorcize, to conjure
Extant, in Being
Extént, Diſtance
Fain, deſirous
Feign, to diſſemble
Faint, weary
Feint, a falſe March
Fair, comely

Fare, a cuſtomary Duty
Feed, to eat
Fee'd, rewarded
Fellon, a Whitlow
Felon, a Criminal
Figure, Shape
Vigour, Strength
File, of Metal
Foil, to overcome
Fillip, with the Finger
Philip, a Man's Name
Fir, Wood
Fur, of a Skin
Flour, for Bread
Flower, of the Field
Follow, to come after
Fallow, Ground untill'd
Forth, abroad
Fourth, in Number
Foul, naſty
Fowl, a Bird
Form, to ſit on
Form, a Shape
Francis, a Man
Frances, a Woman
Frays, Quarrels
Fraiſe, fry'd Meat
Gall, bitter Subſtance
Gaul, a *Frenchman*
Garden, of Herbs
Guardian, Overſeer
Genteel, graceful
Gentile, Heathen
Gentle, quiet
Geſture, Carriage

Jeſter, a merry Fellow
Gilt, with Gold
Guilt, of Sin
Glutinous, ſticking
Gluttonous, greedy
Grain, of Corn
Grane, an Iſland
Grate, for Coal
Great, large
Grater, for the Nutmeg
Greater, larger
Greave, a Boot
Grieve, to lament
Grays, a Town
Graze, to eat Graſs
Groan, to ſigh
Grown, increaſed
Grot, a Cave
Groat, four Pence
Hail, to ſalute
Hale, to draw along
Hare, in the Fields
Hair, of the Head
Harſh, cruel
Haſh, to mince Meat
Hart, a Beaſt
Heart, the Seat of Life
Haven, a Harbour
Heaven, Happineſs
Herd, of Cattle
Heard, did hear
Hard, difficult
Here, in this Place
Hear, to hearken
Hie, make haſte

High, lofty
Hoy, a Ship
Him, that Man
Hymn, a Song
Hire, Wages
Higher, more high
His, of him
His, to deride
Hoar, Froſt
Whore, a lewd Woman
Hole, hollowneſs
Whole, perfect
Ho! lo! to call
Hallow, to make holy
Hollow, empty
Holy, pious
Wholly, intirely
Home, Houſe
Whom? What Man?
Hoop, for a Tub
Whoop, to cry out
Hue, Colour
Hew, to cut
Hugh, a Man's Name
I, myſelf
Eye, to ſee with
Idle, lazy
Idol, an Image
I'll, I will
Ile, a Side of a Church
Iſle, an Iſland
Oil, of Olives
Imploy, Work
Imply, to ſignify
In, within

Inn, for Travellers
Incite, to ſtir up
Inſight, Knowledge
Ingenious, of quick Parts
Ingenuous, candid
Iron, a Metal
Eyorne, a Proper Name
Ketch, a Ship
Catch, to lay hold of
Kill, to murder
Kiln, for Bricks
Kind, good-natur'd
Coin, at the *Mint*
Kiſs, to ſalute
Kiſh, *Saul*'s Father
Knave, diſhoneſt
Nave, of a Wheel
Knight, by Honour
Night, the Evening
Lade, the Water
Laid, plac'd
Lain, did lie
Lane, a narrow Paſſage
Latin, old *Roman*
Latten, Tin
Lattice, of a Widow
Lettice, a Woman's Name
Lettuce, a Herb
Leaſe, a Demiſe
Leaſh, three
Lees, Dregs of Wine
Leeſe, to loſe
Leper, one leprous
Leaper, that leapeth
Leſſen, to make leſs

Leſſon, a Reading
Leſt, for Fear
Leaſt, ſmalleſt
Lethargy, Sleepineſs
Liturgy, Common-Prayer
Lier, in wait
Lyar, Teller of Lyes
Limb, a Member
Lymn, to paint
Line, Length
Loin, of Veal
Lo, Behold
Low, humble
Loſe, to ſuffer Loſs
Looſe, to let go
Lower, to let down
Lowr, to frown
Made, finiſhed
Maid, a young Woman
Main, the chief Thing
Mane, of a Horſe
Male, the He
Mail, Armour
Manner, Cuſtom
Manor, a Lordſhip
Market, for Traffick
Mark it, mind that
Marſh, watery Ground
Maſh, the Hole of a Net
Martin, a Man's Name
Marten, a Bird
Mead, a Meadow
Mede, one of *Media*
Mean, of low Value
Mien, Countenance
Meat, to eat
Mete, to meaſure
Meſſage, Buſineſs
Meſſuage, a Houſe
Mews, for Hawks
Muſe, to meditate
Mighty, powerful
Moiety, Half
Mile, by Meaſure
Moil, to labour
Mite, ſmall Money
Might, Strength
Moat, a Ditch
Mote, in the Eye
More, in Quantity
Mower, that mows
Moor, barren Ground
Mortar, made of Lime
Morter, to pound in
Nain, a Place ſo call'd
Name, a Title
Naught, bad
Nought, nothing
Nay, not
Neigh, as a Horſe
Nether, lower
Neither, none of the two
Nice, curious
Noiſe, Clamour
Nigh, near
Nye, a Man's Name
Not, denying
Knot, to untie
Oar, of a Boat
O'er, over

Ore, of Metal
Of, belonging to
Off, at a Diſtance
Oh! Alas
Owe, to be indebted
Own, to acknowledge
One, in Number
Order, Rank
Ordure, Dung
Our, of us
Hour, ſixty Minutes
Palate, of the Mouth
Pallate, a little Bed
Pale, Colour
Pail, a Veſſel
Pall, a Funeral Cloth
Paul, a Man's Name
Paraſite, a Flatterer
Parricide, a Murderer
Parſon, of a Pariſh
Perſon, ſome Body
Peal, upon the Bells
Peel, the Outſide
Pear, Fruit
Pair, a Couple
Pare, to cut off
Peter, a Man's Name
Pétre, Salt
Pick to chuſe
Pique, a Quarrel
Pint, half a Quart
Point, a Stop
Place, of Abode
Plaice, a Fiſh
Plough, the Inſtrument
Plow, to make a Furrow
Plum, the Fruit
Plumb, leaden Weight
Pole, a Stick
Poll, to cut Hair
Pore, of the Skin
Poor, beggarly
Póſy, of Flowers
Poeſy, Poetry
Pour, as Water
Power, Might
Practice, Exerciſe
Practiſe, to exerciſe
Pray, to beſeech
Prey, Booty
Preſence, being here
Preſents, Gifts
Princes, Kings Sons
Princeſs, the Daughter
Principal, chief
Principle, the firſt Rule
Profit, Advantage
Prophet, a Foretelling
Prophecy, Foretelling
Propheſy, to foretel
Quire, of Paper
Choir, of Singers
Rack, to torment
Wreck, of a Ship
Rain, Water
Reign, rule as a King
Rein, of a Bridle
Raiſe, to ſet up
Rays, Sun-Beams
Race, to run

Round Hand

abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz

ABCDEFGHIJKLM
NOPQRSTUVWXYZ.

He that loveth pleasure shal
be a poor man he that loveth
wine and oyl shall not be rich

German Text

abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwx
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNO
PQRSTUVWXYZ.

abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz.
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNO
PQRSTUVWXYZ.

Speak not in the ears of
a fool for he will despise.

Raſe, to demoliſh
Red, a Colour
Read, did read
Reddiſh, ſomewhat red
Radiſh, a Root
Reed, a Shrub
Read, in a Book
Relick, a Remainder
Relict, a Widow
Rere, the back Part
Rear, to erect
Rhyme, *Rythm*, in Verſe
Rime, a freezing Miſt
Rice, Corn
Riſe, Advancement
Rie, Corn
Rye, in *Suſſex*
Wry, crooked
Ring, the Bells
Wring, the Hands
Rite, a Ceremony
Right, juſt and true
Wright, a Workman
Write, with a Pen
Rode, did ride
Road, the High-way
Row'd, did row
Roe, a Kind of Deer
Row, a Rank
Rome, a City
Room, Part of a Houſe
Rote, by Heart
Wrote, did write
Wrought, work'd
Rough, not ſmooth

Ruff, a Sort of Neckcloth
Roof, Top of a Houſe
Sail, of a ſhip
Sale, Selling
Satiety, Fulneſs
Society, Company
Saver, that ſaveth
Savour, a ſmell
Savor, a Taſte
Saviour, Jeſus Chriſt
Scene, of a Stage
Seen, beheld
Seas, great Waters
Seize, to lay hold of
Ceaſe, to leave off
Sent, order'd away
Scent, a Smell
Senior, Elder
Seignior, Grand Turk
Shear, to clip
Sheer, pure or clear
Shew, to make appear
Shoe, for the Foot
Ship, for Sailing
Sheep, a Beaſt
Shoar, a Prop
Shore, the Sea Coaſt
Shown, did ſhow
Shone, did ſhine
Sign, a Token
Sine, in Geometry
Site, Situation
Cite, to ſummon
Sight, Seeing
Sink, to go down

Cinque, five
Slight, to deſpiſe
Sleight, Dexterity
Sloe, four Fruit
Slow, tardy
Slough, a Puddle
Sole, of a Shoe
Soul, of a Man
Sole, alone
Some, a Part
Sum, the Whole
Son, a Man-Child
Sun, the Heavenly Light
Soon, quickly
Swoon, to faint
Sore, an Ulcer
Soar, mount upward
Stare, to look earneſtly
Stair, a Step
Stear, a young Bullock
Steer, to guide a Ship
Stile, for Paſſage
Style, for Writing
Stood, did ſtand
Stud, an Emboſſment
Straight, not crooked
Straight, narrow
Succour, Help
Sucker, a young Twig
Sue, to make ſuit
Sew, with a Needle
Tail, the End
Tale, a Story
Tame, not wild
Thame, a Town
Tare, Weight allow'd
Tear, to rend in Pieces
Than, in Compariſon
Then, at that Time
There, in that Place
Their, of them
Through, thorough
Throw, to caſt
Throne, a Seat of State
Thrown, caſt
Tie, to make faſt
Toy, a Play-Thing
Tide, Flux of the Sea
Ty'd, made faſt
Tile, for Covering
Toil, to take Pain
Time, when
Thyme, a ſweet Herb
To, unto
Toe, of the Foot
Tow, to draw along
Too, likewiſe
Two, a Couple
Told, as a Tale
Toll'd, as a Bell
Tongs, for the Fire
Tongues, Languages
Tour, a Journey
Towr, to hang in Sight
Tower, of a Church
Tuſcan, Order
Tuſkin, a great Tooth
Vacation, a Receſs
Vocation, a Calling
Veil, a Covering

Veal, Calf's Fleſh
Vale, a Valley
Vain, uſeleſs
Vane, to ſhew the Wind
Vein, of the Blood
Valley, a Dale
Value, Worth
Volley, of Shot
Vaſſal, a Slave
Veſſel, for Uſe
Vial, or *Phial*, a Glaſs
Viol, for Muſic
Vice, ill Habit
Viſe, a Screw
Voice, a Sound
Ure, Uſe
Ewer, a Baſon
Your, of you
Uſe, Practice
Uſe, to be wont
Ewes, Sheep
Wail, to mourn
Whale, a Sea-Fiſh
Wale, a Mark of a Whip
Wane, to decreaſe
Wean, a Child
Wait, to look for
Weight, Heavineſs
Ware, Merchandiſe
Wear, to put on Cloths
Were, was
Where, at what Place
Waſte, to ſpend
Waiſt, the Middle

Weigh, to poize
Wey, forty Buſhels
Whey, of Milk
Weal, Good
Wheal, a Pimple
Wheel, of a Carriage
Weald, of *Kent* and *Suſſex*
Wield, to manage
Wen, a ſwelling
When, at what Time
Wet, watery
Whet, to ſharpen
What, which
Wat, *Walter*
While, in the mean Time
Wile, a Trick
Whore, a lewd Woman
Wooer, a Suiter
Wight, a Being
White, Colour
Wiſt, knew
Whiſt, Silence
Woe, Miſery
Who, what Perſon
Wood, of Trees
Would, was willing
Yarn, Woollen
Earn, to get
Yearn, to compaſſionate
Ye, yourſelves
Yea, yes
Yew, a Tree
Ewe, a Sheep
You, yourſelf

TABLE II.

Words different in Signification by the Addition of e *Final.*

BAN, Curſe
Bane, Ruin
Bar, a Hindrance
Bare, naked
Bath, a waſhing-place
Bathe, to waſh
Bit, a ſmall Piece
Bite, with the Teeth
Breath, Air
Breathe, to take Air
Can, to be able
Cane, a Staff
Cap, for the Head
Cape, of a Coat
Chin, of the Face
Chine, the Back-bone
Cloth, Linen
Clothe, to cover
Cub, a Whelp
Cube, a Die
Cur, a Dog
Cure, to heal
Dam, to ſtop Water
Dame, a Lady
Demur, to delay
Demure, modeſt
Din, Noiſe
Dine, eat a Dinner
Divers, many
Diverſe, different
Fat, well-looking
Fate, Deſtiny
Far, at a Diſtance
Fare, Entertainment
Fin, of a Fiſh
Fine, brave
Fir, a Tree
Fire, that burns
Flam, a Lye
Flame, of Fire
Gat, did get
Gate, a Door
Haſt, thou haſt
Haſte, Speed
Hat, for the Head
Hate, to abhor
Her, She
Here, in this Place
Hop, with one Foot
Hope, to expect
Hug, to embrace
Huge, vaſtly big
Kin, Relations
Kine, the Cows
Lad, a Boy
Lade, to take up Water
Loth, unwilling
Lothe, to diſlike

Mad, diſtracted
Made, done
Man, in Stature
Mane, of a Horſe
Mar, to ſpoil
Mare, a Beaſt
Mat, *Matthew*
Mate, or Companion
Met, come together
Mete, to meaſure
Mop, to waſh with
Mope, turn Fool
Nap, a ſhort Sleep
Nape, of the Neck
Nod, with the Head
Node, a Knot
Not, no
Note, obſerve
On, upon
One, Unity
Or, either
Ore, of Metal
Pan, a Veſſel
Pane, of Glaſs
Par, equal
Pare, to cut
Pat, ſeaſonable
Pate, the Head
Pin, to prick with
Pine, to languiſh
Plat, of Ground
Plate, of Metal
Plum, Fruit
Plume, a Feather
Quit, to eave
Quite, altogether
Rag, of Cloth
Rage, to be mad
Rat, an Animal
Rate, a Price
Rid, to deliver
Ride, on Horſeback
Rim, a Border
Rime, Froſt
Rip, to cut up
Ripe, full-grown
Rob, to ſteal
Robe, a long Garment
Rod, for the Back
Rode, did ride
Rot, to conſume
Rote, by Memory
Scar, of a Wound
Scare, to affright
Scrap, a Bit
Scrape, with a Knife
Sever, to put aſunder
Severe, cruel
Sham, a Falſhood
Shame, Diſgrace
Shin, Bone of the Leg
Shine, to look bright
Sin, againſt God
Sine, in Geometry
Sing, to be merry
Singe, to burn
Sir, Maſter
Sire, Father
Sooth, Truth
Soothe, to flatter

Sop, of Bread	*Tube*, a Pipe
Sope, to wash with	*Tun*, in Weight
Spit, to throw out Spittle	*Tune*, in Music
Spite, Malice	*Twin*, one of two
Star, in the Sky	*Twine*, to close about
Stare, to gaze	*Van*, the Front
Strip, to uncover	*Vane*, a Weather-cock
Stripe, a Blow	*Us*, we
Them, those	*Use*, common Practice
Theme, a Subject	*War*, Hostility
Thin, of Substance	*Ware*, Merchandise
Thine, of thee	*Wast*, hast been
Trip, to go nimbly	*Waste*, to consume
Tripe, the Inwards of an Ox	*Win*, to get
Tub, of Water	*Wine*, to drink

COPIES *and* VERSES *for Writing Scholars.*

ALPHABET I.

Directions for Writing in single Copies.

ALL Letters even at Head and Feet must stand.
Bear light your Pen, and keep a steady Hand.
Carefully mind to mend in ev'ry Line.
Down Strokes are black, but upward Strokes are fine.
Enlarge your Writing, if it be too small.
Full in Proportion make your Letters all.
Game not in School-Time, when you ought to write.
Hold in your Elbow; sit fair to the Light.
Join all your Letters by a fine Hair-Stroke.
Keep free from Blots your Piece and Writing-book.
Learn the Command of Hand by frequent Use.
Much Practice doth to Penmanship conduce.
Never deny the lower Boys Assistance.
Observe from Word to Word an equal Distance.
Provide yourself of all Things necessary.
Quarrel not in the School, tho' others dare ye.
Rule your Lines strait, and make them very fine.
Set Stems of Letters fair above the Line.

The Tops above the Stems, the Tails below.
Uſe Pounce to Paper, if the Ink go thro'.
View well your Piece; compare how much you've mended.
Wipe clean your Pen, when all your Taſk is ended.
Your Spelling mind: Write each Word true and well.
Zealouſly ſtrive your Fellows to excel.

ALPHABET II.

Of Two-line Pieces.

AS you expect that Men ſhould deal by you,
So deal by them, and give each Man his Due.
Better it is to gain great Reputation,
Than heap up Wealth with Trouble and Vexation.
Conſtraint in all Things makes the Pleaſure leſs:
Sweet is the Love that comes with Willingneſs:
Deſpair of nothing, that you would attain.
Unweary'd Diligence your Point will gain.
Experience beſt is gain'd without much Coſt:
Read Men and Books; then practiſe what thou know'ſt.
Fortune may ſometimes prove true Virtue's Foe,
But cannot work her utter Overthrow.
Greatneſs in Virtue only is underſtood:
None's truly great, that is not truly good.
Honour's a God, that none but Fools adore:
The Wiſe have nobler Happineſs in Store.
If all Mankind would live in mutual Love,
This World would much reſemble that above.
Kingdoms, like private Perſons, have their Fate;
Sometimes in high, ſometimes in low Eſtate.
Let each Man follow cloſe his proper Trade,
And all Affairs will ſoon be better made.
Men's Fancies vary ſtrangely, like their Faces
What one commends, another Man diſgraces.
Number itſelf is at a Loſs to gueſs
Th' Endurance of our future Happineſs.
Oh! that the Sons of Men would once be wiſe,
And learn eternal Happineſs to prize!
Pray thou to God, that he may be inclin'd
To grant thee Health of Body and of Mind.
Quarrelſome Brawling, Gaming, Fuddling ſhun:
Thrice happy they, that ne'er ſuch Courſes run.
Remember, Time will come, when we muſt give
Account to God, how we on Earth do live.

Some Men get Riches, yet are always poor;
Some get no Riches, yet have all Things ſtore.
They that are proud, and other Men diſdain,
Do often meet with Hate and Scorn again.
Virtue is prais'd, but little practis'd by us;
So looſe the Age, that few are truly pious.
What's human Life? a Day, a Race, a Span,
A Point, a Bubble, Froth: So vain is Man.
Xenophilus did well in Health abide
One hundred ſeven Years, and then he dy'd.
Young Men, take Pains, be briſk, and I'll engage,
Your youthful Pains will Pleaſure yield in Age.
Zaleucus made his Laws ſo ſtrict, that thoſe,
Who acted Whoredom, both their Eyes ſhould loſe.

ALPHABET III.

Four-line Pieces.

A Man, that doth on Riches ſet his Mind,
Strives to take hold on Shadows and the Wind.
With Food and Raiment then contented be;
Aſk not for Riches nor for Poverty.
Balaam deſires this mortal Life to leave,
With Comforts, ſuch as righteous Men receive:
A noble Wiſh! But ſomething's underſtood,
To die like thoſe, our Life muſt firſt be good.
Crazy, weak Mortal, ſay why doſt thou fear
To leave this lower, earthly Hemiſphere?
Where all Delights and Joys away do paſs,
Like thy Effigies viewed in a Glaſs.
During the Time of Life allotted me
Grant me, gracious God, Health and Liberty:
I beg no more, if more thou'rt pleas'd to give,
I will with thanks the Overplus receive.
Exonerate your Mind of worldly Cares;
Spend each Lord's Day in ſpiritual Affairs:
Such wretched Souls, as ſquander that away,
Repent it ſorely at their dying Day.
Fear not their Might, who only Bodies kill,
Yet on the Soul cannot effect their Will;
But fear God, who can Soul and Body take,
And caſt them both into th' infernal Lake.
Gay, dainty Flowers go ſwiftly to Decay,
Poor wretched Life's ſhort Portion flies away.

Italian Hand

aabcdeffffghijkllmnopqrſtuvwxyz.

A B C D E F G H I J K L M

N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

Riches are not forever & doth the

crown endure to every generation

Engroſsing

a b i d e f ff g h i j k l m n o p q r ſ s t u v w x y z

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O

P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

abcdefghijklmnopqrſtuvwxyz &.

ABCDEFGHIJKLMN

OPQRSTUVWXYZ.

Running Hand.

Fret not thy self because of evil men.

neither be thou envious.

Forsake the foolish and live and go

We eat, we drink, we ſleep; but lo, anon,
Old Age ſteals on us, never thought upon.
He that defers to learn from Day to Day
Doth on a River's Bank expecting ſtay,
Till that whole Stream, which ſtopt him, ſhall be gone,
Which runs, and ſtill for ever will run on.
If you deſire to worſhip God aright,
Firſt in the Morning pray, and laſt at Night:
Crave for his Bleſſing on your Labours all,
And in Diſtreſs for his Aſſiſtance call.
Knowledge of Things myſterious and divine
Moſt eminent in learned Men doth ſhine:
But many Truths are from us now conceal'd,
That in a future State ſhall be reveal'd.
Lord of this lower World frail Man was made,
The Creatures all to him their Homage paid:
But when for Sin God did him once condemn,
He's neither Maſter of himſelf, nor them.
Make much of precious Time, while in your Pow'r;
Be careful well to huſband ev'ry Hour:
For Time will come, when you ſhall ſore lament
Th' unhappy Minutes that you have miſpent.
No Tongue can ſpeak, no Pen can well expreſs,
The Puniſhments prepar'd for Wickedneſs;
The quickeſt Thought by no Means can conceive
What they ſhall ſuffer who ungodly live.
Obſerve the wicked and malicious Man,
Projecting all the Miſchief that he can;
When common Policy will not prevail,
He'll rather venture Soul and all, than fail.
Prithee, Tom Fool, why wilt thou meddling be
In others Buſineſs, which concerns not thee?
For while thereon thou doſt extend thy Cares,
Thou doſt at Home neglect thy own Affairs.
Queſtions may be propounded by a Fool,
That no wiſe Man can anſwer for his Soul;
But he that would converſe with Men of Senſe,
Muſt lay aſide ſuch baſe Impertinence.
Return the Kindneſſes that you receive,
As far as your Ability gives Leave.
Nothing is more unmannerly and rude,
Than that vile Temper of Ingratitude.
See, how the Lilies flouriſh white and fair
See, how the Ravens fed from Heaven are!

Then ne'er diſtruſt thy God for Cloth and Bread,
While Lilies flouriſh, and the Ravens fed.
The Ant againſt cold Winter wiſely hoards
Proviſion, which the Summer's Wealth affords;
Reading a ſilent Leſſon to Mankind,
That they in Diligence be not behind.
Vain Miſers ſtrive to heap up Riches ſtore,
And in the midſt of Plenty ſtill are poor.
What ſenſeleſs Madneſs does their Soul bewitch,
Thus poor to live, in hope of dying rich!
What ſignifies it, that you Learning gain,
And unto *Greek* and *Latin* both attain,
If ſtill you want true Virtue of the Mind,
The only Ornament of all Mankind?
Xerxes ſurvey'd his mighty Hoſt with Tears,
To think they'd die within a hundred Years;
But by his own ill Management, we ſee,
They're all deſtroy'd, and dead, in leſs than three.
You'll mend your Life To-morrow, ſtill you cry;
In what far Country does this Morrow lie?
It ſtays ſo long, 'tis fetch'd ſo far, I fear,
'Twill be both very old, and very dear.
Zaccheus, ſhort of Stature, fain would ſee
His Saviour paſs, and climbs into a Tree.
If we by Faith would ſee this glorious King,
Our Thoughts muſt mount on Contemplation's Wing.

Of Eaſter.

THE Holy Feaſt of *Eaſter* was injoin'd,
To bring Chriſt's Reſurrection to our Mind;
Riſe then from Sin, as he did from the Grave,
That by his Merits he your Souls may ſave.

On Whitſunday.

WHITE Robes were worn in ancient Times (they ſay)
And gave Denomination to this Day:
But inward Purity is requir'd moſt,
To make fit Temples for the Holy Ghoſt.

Of Chriſtmas.

AT the Nativity of *Chriſt*, our Lord,
The Angels did rejoice with one Accord,
Let *Chriſtians* imitate them here on Earth,
And keep this Feaſt with Joy and civil Mirth.

Of the Paſſion.

BEHOLD, ye wretched Sons of mortal Men,
Your Saviour ſweating Blood with very Pain!
Behold him ſeiz'd, maliciouſly abus'd,
And of high Crimes moſt ſlanderouſly accus'd:
Let theſe Reflections move you to repent,
Becauſe for you theſe Things he underwent.

Of the Aſcenſion.

THE Lord of Life from Death himſelf did raiſe,
And frequently appear'd for forty Days;
Then from this earthly Ball he did remove
To higheſt Regions of the World above:
Where he provides for thoſe that ſerve him beſt
Moſt bleſſed Manſions of eternal Reſt.

Of St. Peter.

SAINT *Peter*, in a Fit of panic Fear,
Diſown'd with Oaths his Lord and Maſter dear.
All human Reſolutions are but frail,
Where Grace omnipotent doth not prevail:
But whoſoever falls thus unawares,
Muſt make Amends like him, with Floods of Tears.

Of Jonah.

THIS Prophet once was ſent on Embaſſy,
To preach Repentance to great *Nineveh*;
But being diſobedient, made his Tomb
In the diſmal Cavern of a Fiſh's Womb;
Till ſore repenting at this Reprimand,
The monſtrous Whale diſgorg'd him ſafe on Land.

On Judas.

PERFIDIOUS *Judas* was but Satan's Tool,
In horrid Treaſon to involve his Soul.
The tempting Silver did him little Good,
Which he receiv'd in Sale for harmleſs Blood.
For Rage, Self-Murder, black Deſpair and Grief,
Sunk him to Hell; from whence there's no Relief.

On Cain *and* Abel.

O Murd'ring *Cain*, accurſed from the Earth,
What wicked Demon gave thy Malice Birth?
How art thou doom'd to wander here and there,
In Deſperation, Diſcontent, and Fear!
While righteous *Abel*, free from ſordid Vice,
Takes up his Crown in endleſs Paradiſe.

On Jeruſalem.

VIEW but her ancient and her preſent State,
No City e'er went through ſuch various Fate:
Once for Magnificence and Wealth renown'd,
And oft beſet with Judgments all around.
Gentiles at firſt, then *Jews* poſſeſs'd her Place,
Chriſtians came next, and laſt the *Turkiſh* Race.

The Ten Commandments.

I. ADORE no other Gods but only me.
II. Worſhip not God by any Thing you ſee.
III. Revere *Jehovah*'s Name; ſwear not in vain.
IV. Let Sabbaths be a Reſt for Beaſts and Men.
V. Honour thy Parents, to prolong thy Days.
VI. Thou ſhalt not kill, nor murd'ring Quarrels raiſe.
VII. Adult'ry ſhun; in Chaſtity delight;
VIII. Thou ſhalt not ſteal, nor take another's Right.
IX. In bearing Witneſs never tell a Lye.
X. Covet not what may others damnify.

A Child's Prayer in the Morning.

BLESSED be thy holy Name, O gracious God, for the Protection I have received from thy Hand this Night paſt, and for thy continual Care and Preſervation of me hitherto. Be pleaſed to continue me ſtill under thy watchful Providence, that no Evil may befal me this Day. And grant me Grace to avoid all Temptations to Sin, that I may do nothing that is contrary to thy moſt holy Commandments; but that as I grow in Years, ſo I may grow in good Learning and Grace; to the Glory of thy heavenly Majeſty, and the Salvation of my immortal Soul, through Jeſus Chriſt, our only Saviour and Redeemer. *Amen.*

A Child's Prayer in the Evening.

O Lord God Almighty, who by thy provident Care haſt ſafely brought me to the Concluſion of this Day, I offer Thee the Tribute of my humbleſt Thanks and Praiſe for that, and all other thy Mercies from Time to Time conferred upon me. Be pleaſed, O gracious Father, to protect me this Night from all Harm. Pardon the Sins I have committed againſt Thee this Day, whether in Thought, Word, or Deed; and blot out all the Tranſgreſſions of my ſinful Life, through the Blood of the holy Jeſus. Endue me with thy heavenly Grace, that I may live godly, righteouſly, and ſoberly in this World. Bleſs my Parents, my Friends, my Relations, and thoſe that have the Care of my Education, that, by their prudent Means, I may daily increaſe in Learning, and good Manners, as I advance in Years, to the Glory of thy divine Majeſty, through Jeſus Chriſt our Saviour. *Amen.*

The Lord's Prayer.

OUR Father who art in Heaven, hallowed be thy Name; thy Kingdom come; thy Will be done in Earth, as it is in Heaven: give us this Day our daily Bread; forgive us our Treſpaſſes, as we forgive them that Treſpaſs againſt us; and leave us not in Temptation, but deliver us from Evil: for thine is the Kingdom, the Power, and the Glory, for ever. *Amen.*

Grace before Meat.

WE beſeech Thee, holy Father, to ſanctify theſe thy Creatures to the Nouriſhment of our Bodies, and to feed our Souls with thy heavenly Grace, unto eternal Life, through Jeſus Chriſt our Lord. *Amen.*

Grace after Meat.

THANKS be to thy holy Name, O merciful Father, for this preſent Refreſhment of our Bodies, and for all thy Mercies conferred upon us, from Time to Time, through Jeſus Chriſt our Lord. *Amen.*

AN APPENDIX, with large Additions.

To the PUBLIC.

SEVERAL of the moſt eminent Teachers being of Opinion that this excellent Book would be rendered ſtill more compleat and uſeful for Schools, were the Number of Leſſons and eaſy Fables increaſed: I have, therefore, added a Number of new Fables, and illuſtrated them with Cuts, and in order to make this Book as beneficial and delightful as poſſible to the younger Children, the Leſſons that are in Words of One Syllable only, are expreſſed both in Proſe and Verſe; and to make it ſtill more engaging, the Meaſure of the Verſe is diverſified, ſo that they may not only be fitly uſed by the leſſer Boys, to read as Leſſons, but are alſo very proper for ſuch as are able to write, to be tranſcribed as Taſks for Holidays, &c. for as they conſiſt of ſmall eaſy Words both to ſpell and write, they will be leſs liable to make Miſtakes; for which Reaſon, it is hoped, the Novelty and Variety will make them approved by the Maſters, and pleaſeing to the Scholars, inaſmuch as they are compoſed in the moſt plain and eaſy Style, and therefore better accommodated to the tender Capacities of thoſe, for whoſe immediate Uſe they are deſigned, than if they were adorned with the rhetorical Ornaments of the politer Poetry, which the Compaſs of Words, ſuch Compoſitions are reſtrained to, will not admit of.

Among the other Leſſons, will be found a Collection of ſome in a ſuperior Taſte.

Additional Lessons,

Conſiſting of Words of One Syllable, both in Proſe and Verſe.

1.

IF you have done a Fault, and are beat for it, take care to do ſo no more; for it is a bad Sign when a Boy is whipp'd twice for the ſame Crime.

The ſame in Verſe.

If you a Fault have done, for which you're chid,
Take Care to mend, and do what you are bid;
For it looks ill, if twice, for the ſame Crime,
You're whipp'd, or beat, in a ſmall Space of Time.

2.

God is that to the Soul, which the Sun is to the World, both Light and Heat.

As the Sun's Beams the World do warm and light;
So God Men's Souls keeps ſafe by his great Might.

We all know the State we are now in: but who knows what it ſhall be ſome Time hence?

The State we now are in we know; but who
Can tell what Want or Wealth may drive him to?

3.

Let him that thinks he now ſtands ſafe, take care leſt he fall, and ſo get hurt.

Be not too ſure, tho' ſafe you now do ſtand,
Take care and watch, leſt Harm be near at Hand.

I will love all Men for the Sake of God who made them, and of Chriſt who dy'd to ſave them.

My Love to all Men ſhall be ſpread and known,
'Cauſe God hath made, and Chriſt did for them groan.

4.

He that hath God for his Friend, ſhall have ll Things that he can want, both in this World, nd in the World to come.

He, whoſe good Deeds have here made God his Friend,
Shall feel no Want, when Time is at an End.

They that will ſwear will lye; and too oft they that will lye will ſteal; and they that will do all theſe bad Things, What is it they will not do? So that you muſt take care not to ſwear, leſt that bring you to tell Lyes; nor to lye, leſt that bring you to take thoſe Things that are not your own, for which you may die with Shame in this World, and live in Pain in the next.

They whoſe looſe Lips will ſwear, you ſoon will ſee
As glib in Lyes, and Hands in Theft will be.
Guard well your Lips, and do not ſwear nor lye,
Leſt thus made bad you ſteal, and for it die
With Shame, when it will be too late to cry.

5.

As there is a Time to laugh, ſport, and be glad in, and to uſe the good Things we now have; ſo there is a Time to mourn, grieve and cry in, for our paſt Faults and the Crimes we now do.

As we in Joy and Sport ſome Time may ſpend,
To uſe thoſe good Things God to us doth lend;
So for paſt Faults we muſt be ſad and mourn,
And from what's bad now with a true Heart turn.

6.

This World is like the Sea, our Life is the Ship in which we paſs through it to the Grave. Now ſince the Things of this World are not born with us, nor die with us, and we muſt go out of it and leave them, Why ſhould we be ſo fond of them?

This World is like the Sea, in it we're toſs'd,
By Winds and Storms, till Life itſelf is loſt.
What's in't we uſe while here we ſtay, till Death
Calls for us Home, and takes from us our Breath.
Then why ſhould we, who find and leave them here,
Prize them ſo much, and to part with them fear?

7.

The Wretch that makes Wealth his whole Aim, ſtrives Day and Night to get it, and ſells his Eaſe, his Health, and his Soul to make it more: he racks his Brains, and ſtarves his Fleſh to get what he dares not uſe; and thus he goes on till old Age brings him to his Grave, where the Worms ſcarce find Fleſh to make them a Meal.

Old Gripe doth think that Bliſs is made of Gold,
For this his Eaſe, for this his Health, is ſold:
By Day and Night the Wretch heaps up in Store
Bags ſtill on Bags, and ſtill wants more and more;
Till old, and weak, and quite worn out he falls
A Prize, ſcarce fit for Worms, when Death him calls.

The Maſter's Advice to his Scholars.

IF well thou art, riſe ſoon each Day;
First, praiſe thy God, then to him pray:
Then waſh thy Hands and Face both fair,
And bruſh thy Clothes, and comb thy Hair;
Then come to School thus clean and neat,
And as you come, if you ſhould meet
Some Boys at Play, don't waſte your Time
As they do, for it is a Crime;
But leave them, and come ſtraight to School
When there, ſit ſtill, be not a Fool
To talk and play, but mind your Talk,
Which, if too hard, for Help oft aſk;
So ſhall you with much Eaſe ſoon Spell,
Next Read, then Write both ſwift and well
And thus by Steps mount up in Skill
In Words, and the Uſe of the Quill:
But if you do not act your Part,
'Twill be too much for Skill or Art
To make you learn, and full as vain
As if you ſought for Plums in Rain.
Then, pray, be wiſe, and ſpend each Day
To learn your Book, and not in Play.



The Crow *and the* Jug, *in Proſe.*

A Crow that was dry, ſought where to quench her Thirſt, and at laſt found a Jug with ſome Drink in it, but the Neck was ſo long and ſtraight, that ſhe could not get her Head in; then ſhe thinks with herſelf what to do; and at laſt ſays ſhe, if I do but fill the Jug with Stones, the Drink will then riſe up to the Brim: So to work ſhe goes, and puts in Stones, till the Drink roſe up to the Top, and then ſhe drank her Fill and ſo quench'd her Thirſt.

The MORAL.

Wit oft does that with Eaſe, which bare Strength can't bring to paſs at all.

The ſame in Verſe.

A Crow that was dry, took much Pains for ſome Drink,
And at laſt found ſome in a Jug;
But the Neck was ſo ſtraight, ſhe was ſtopp'd at the Brink,
And ſo could none out of it lug.

Says the Crow, since 'tis thus, that your Drink I may sip,
I'll fill ye with Stones to the Brim;
And so quench my Thirst, as it flows o'er the Tip,
And makes all the Earth round it swim.

The MORAL.

Thus by due Thought, that which bare Strength can't do,
With Ease is wrought—as here the Crow doth shew.



The Boy *and* Goose *that laid* golden Eggs.

A Boy once had a Goose, that laid Eggs of Gold, Day by Day, which so puff'd him up with Pride, that, thinks he, I will not wait so long for the Wealth that is in my Goose, as she will take to lay all the Gold Eggs that are in her; but I will grow rich at once: And so he kill'd her, and ripp'd her up; but, to his great Loss, found he took the wrong Way to come at the Gold he aim'd at; for when the Goose was dead, he found only some Seed, from which more Eggs might have been bred, which for want of Life and Warmth in the Goose dy'd with her.

The MORAL.

They who are in too much Haſte to be rich, oft loſe the good State they are now in, and with it their Peace of Mind, Health, and Life.

The ſame in Verſe.

A Gooſe for ſome Time laid a Boy Eggs of Gold
Which made the Fool think if he kill'd her,
At once he ſhould have more than all he had ſold,
And ſo be made rich with what fill'd her.
So puff'd with theſe Thoughts, ſtraight his Gooſe he doth kill,
And with Speed he rips up her Womb:
But ſoon found to his Coſt, with her Blood he did ſpill
All the Eggs that from her ſhould come.

The MORAL.

Thus they who wrong Ways take, to come at Wealth,
Oft loſe their Aim, their Peace, their Time, and Health.



The Frog *and the* Ox, *in Proſe.*

A Frog puff'd up with Pride ſtrove to ſwell her ſelf, till ſhe was as big as a fat Ox, that fed in the ſame Field with her; but her Son

who ſaw her at Work, pray'd her to leave off and try no more, for what ſhe aim'd at was not to be done, though ſhe ſhould ſwell her ſelf till ſhe burſt; yet the old one would not ceaſe; but ſtrains and ſwells till ſhe burſt, and ſo was kill'd.

The MORAL.

It is beſt to keep the Mean both in our Acts and Aims, and not to ſpend our Time in thoſe Things, that are too hard, and too high for us; for thoſe who will not walk in the known Road, oft loſe themſelves in the Search of new Paths.

The ſame in Verſe.

As a Frog ſaw an Ox eat Graſs in the Mead,
Says, I'm ſure, I'm as big as you that there feed;
So ſhe ſtruts, and ſhe ſtrains, and ſhe ſwells her lank Sides,
And with the fond Whim her ſelf ſhe much prides.
But her Son, who look'd on, and ſaw 'twas in vain,
Prays her to leave off, and no more at it ſtrain:
And ſays, my dear Mam, if you try till you burſt,
You'll juſt be as near, as you was at the firſt:
Yet ſhe would not hear, but with Might ſtill went on,
Till her ſelf ſhe quite ſplit, and ſo all was done.

The MORAL.

Out of thy Sphere, ſtrive not thy ſelf to liſt;
But reſt well pleas'd with that which is God's Gift.



The Wolf *and the* Crane, *in Proſe.*

A Wolf that had kill'd a Lamb, eat him with Haſte, and ſo had a Bone ſtuck in his Throat, which he could by no Means get out: He prays a Crane to put her long Neck down his Throat, and with her Bill pull up the Bone that ſtuck by the Way, for which, he ſaid, he would give her a great Gift: The Crane did the Work, and aſk'd for her Hire; to whom the Wolf ſaid, Be gone, and think your ſelf well off, that I did not bite off your Head.

The MORAL.

There are ſome Men ſo bad, that they think they do well, if they do not all the Hurt they can.

The ſame in Verſe.

A Wolf met a Lamb, which with Speed he did kill,
That his Fleſh he might eat, and his Blood he might ſwill;
But as he made Haſte, a Bone ſtuck in his Way,
Which he to get rid of, the Crane's Help did pray:
And told her, ſhe ſhould have great Gifts for her Pains:
To work ſtraight ſhe goes, and with Tugs, and with Strains,
In her Bill ſhe brings up the Bone from his Throat;
Then aſk'd for her Pay; ſays the Wolf, Not a Groat;
Be glad that you live, and ſtill keep your vile Head;
Be gone from my Sight, or I'll ſoon ſtrike you dead.

The MORAL.

Some Men there are ſo vile, they think all's well,
If they don't Death for Life to all Men ſell.



The Aſs, *the* Ape, *and the* Mole, *in Proſe.*

THE Aſs found fault, that he had no Horns and the Ape that ſhe had no Tail: Hold your Peace, ſays the Mole, and ſay no more, for you are both bleſs'd with Eyes, which I am not.

The MORAL.

Moſt Men think their own State the worſt; but if they would but look on the Caſe of thoſe near them, they would find good Cauſe to praiſe God for what they have.

The ſame in Verſe.

Says an Aſs to an Ape, I want Horns on my Head;
And I want a Tail, ſays the Ape; [Stead,
Hold your Peace, ſays the Mole, ſince you've Eyes in their
To ſee how all Harms you may ſcape.

The MORAL.

We're apt to think the Gifts we have but ſmall,
Which makes us ſtill for more and more to call:
But if we'd look on thoſe, that near us ſtand,
We then ſhould think that we have the right Hand.



The Mouſe, *the* Frog, *and the* Kite, *in Proſe.*

A Mouſe wag'd War with a Frog; they fought for the Range of the whole Fen. But tho' the Frog had more Strength, and could leap

from the Mouſe, yet the Mouſe by Craft was too much for the Frog; for he lay hid, and ſo ſeiz'd the Frog when ſhe did not think of it: This made the Frog cry out, ſhe was us'd ill, and dar'd the Mouſe to a fair Fight, which the Mouſe did yield to; ſo both took Ruſh Spears to tilt with, and while they were in cloſe and fierce Fight, a Kite flew down and took them both up, and tore and eat them.

The MORAL.

Some Men are ſo proud, that if they can't make all bow to them, they can't be at Eaſe till they bring both Shame and Woe on themſelves.

The ſame in Verſe.

As a Mouſe, and a Frog, was each proud of his Might,
And ſo for the Range of the Fen did oft fight,
The Mouſe us'd her Wit, and ſeiz'd the poor Frog,
When ſhe thought no one near, and baſk'd on a Log.
At this ſhe cries out, dares the Mouſe to the Field,
And there, by fair Fight, try which of them muſt yield.
They arm, and with Wrath each ſtrove hard for the Day,
Which a Kite, that was out to ſeek for her Prey,
Soon ſaw, and flies down, and ſtraight ſeiz'd the ſtout Foes,
And in her clos'd Claws ſhe up with them goes,
And ſo put an End to their Words, and their Blows.

The MORAL.

Thus ſome are ſo much bent their Pride to pleaſe,
That they a Prey are made with Speed and Eaſe.



The Old Man *that call'd for* Death.

A Poor old Man, that was forc'd to go to the Wood to fetch home Sticks, to make a Fire to dreſs his Food and warm himſelf, tir'd with his Load, threw it off his Back, and call'd out to Death to come and eaſe him: The grim King came arm'd with his Dart and Scythe, and aſk'd him what he call'd him for? At which the old Man ſays in a Fright, I want you to help me up with my Load, that I may make haſte home while it is Day, leſt in the Dark I ſhould miſs the Path, and ſo loſe my Way, and be forc'd to lie in the Cold all Night.

The MORAL.

We are all apt to wiſh for Death, but are ſoon glad to get rid of him, if we ſee, or think him near us.

The same in Verse.

A poor old Man went to a Wood
To get a Bunch of Boughs,
To make a Fire to dress his Food;
Which done, he sighs and vows,

So full of Pain, his Life was now,
That Death would give him Ease:
At which Death came, and ask'd him how
It was he could him please?

The old Man in a Fright says straight,
Lift up my Load, that I
May get home e're it be too late,
Or else here I must lie.

The MORAL.

Thus most Men call for Help from Death, but hate
To part with Life, tho' they're in a bad State.



The Child, *the* Nurse, *and the* Wolf, *in Prose.*

A Cross Child made his Nurse so mad, that to fright him she bawl'd out, and said, that

ſhe would give him to the Wolf, if he did not ceaſe his Noiſe. At the ſame Time a Wolf that was on the Hunt came by and heard her; ſo ſtaid at the Door in Hopes of a Meal; but in ſome Time the Child was ſtill and went to Sleep, and the Nurſe ſet her ſelf to work to put her Houſe and her Things to Rights. And the Wolf watch'd ſo long, that his Maw call'd out for Food ſo that he could not ſtay; but with Grief he left the Houſe, and ſaid, he had been made to hope for Food, but had not got it, nor was like to have it.

The MORAL.

Be not too apt to truſt thoſe who talk much, for they oft ſay thoſe Things they can't or will not do.

The ſame in Verſe.

As a Wolf went his Rounds, to ſeek for his Prey,
He paſs'd by a Door, where he heard a Nurſe ſay
To a Child that was croſs, I'll call the Wolf in,
Who'll ſoon ſtop your Noiſe, and ſtrip off your Skin.
The Child went to ſleep, and to work went the Nurſe,
And left the ſtarv'd Wolf at his hard Fate to curſe,
For the Loſs of his Time—and his Prey, which was worſe.

The MORAL.

Truſt not to thoſe, who love to talk, and ſay
Much more than they can do, by Night or Day.

Lessons in Words of One and Two Syllables.

DO nothing that may justly give Offence to any Body by the Neglect of any Duty; such, as the seeking your Ease in God's House by a lazy Lolling, or Gazing about you, or a frequent Change of Posture; but let your Gesture there be modest, grave, and decent: In your Discourse use neither the Name of God, or the Devil, vainly, nor often: In your common Life, let Virtue and Reason govern all your Thoughts, Words, and Deeds.

The truly Good and Great.

THey're only Great, whom no base Motive rules,
Who owe no Glory to the Breath of Fools:
Friends to true Merit, to their Country dear;
To others kind, but to themselves severe:
Quiet in suffering, with their Lot content;
And careful to improve the Talents lent:
Good without Pride; tho' humble, yet not mean:
In Danger fearless, and in Death serene.

A Child is Man in a small Letter, yet the best Copy of *Adam* before he tasted the Apple: He is Nature's Picture fresh drawn, which Time and much Handling defaces. His Soul is like white Paper without Blots, which the Customs of the World often render a blurred Note-Book. He is truly happy, because he knows no Evil. Nature and his Parents both dandle him, and entice him on with a Bait of Sugar to a Draught of Wormwood. He is the good Man's Copy, and the old Man's Fate; the one follows his Pureness, and the other falls into his Weakness.

Lessons in Words of One, Two, Three, Four, Five, Six, and Seven Syllables.



The Lion *and the* Cock, *in Prose.*

THOUGH the Lion is the bravest of all Animals, and Monarch of the Forest, yet the Crowing of a Cock will create in him the greatest Terror. One of these noble Beasts coming near a Village was alarmed by the Crowing of a Cock, who on a Tree gave Notice of approaching Day; terrified at the harsh Noise, he started back; but in his too great Haste unfortunately fell into the Snares of a Hunter.

The MORAL.

Men often, by avoiding imaginary Evils, fall into real and unexpected Dangers.

The ſame in Verſe.

Aw'd by the Voice of Chanticleer,
The Lion ſcours the Plain;
But in his Haſte, and groundleſs Fear,
Was by the Hunter ſlain.

The MORAL.

Flying th' imaginary Foe,
We oft encounter real Woe.



The Magpye, *the* Owl, *and the* Sparrow, *in Proſe.*

A Magpye, after long diſturbing the Grove with his Impertinence, attempted to ridicule an Owl who ſat blinking on the End of the ſame Branch for her Silence, as not having the Senſe to find Matter of Diſcourſe. The Owl replied, and ridiculed in her Turn the other's ſenſe-

leſs Chatter: But as Diſputes prove nothing, they jointly agreed to refer the Matter to a Sparrow, who had heard the Arguments on both Sides; and ſhe ſhortly gave this Determination: "He "who ſays nothing, though ignorant, may con- "ceal his Folly; and he who talks continually, "though wiſe, muſt ſometimes utter Nonſenſe."

The MORAL.

It is better to ſay nothing, than nothing to the Purpoſe.

The ſame in Verſe.

The Owl and Magpye held a ſage Diſpute,
(One, Foe to Talking, t'other ſeldom mute)
If ſolemn Silence, or a chatt'ring Din,
Proclaim the beſt Capacity within;
At length the Sparrow Umpire is declar'd;
She heard, and gave this ſenſible Award:
"Since Wit muſt often Intermiſſion feel,
"And ſilent Fools their Ignorance conceal,
"If I conclude (with inoffenſive Aim)
"Your Judgment, Wit, and Eloquence the ſame,
"The Owl by Silence makes ſecurely known,
"The greater Share of Prudence is her own."

The MORAL.

Better to Silence ever to ſubmit,
Than talk to ſhew our Folly for our Wit.



The Horſe *and the* Man, *in Proſe.*

A Horſe, who in the happy Enjoyment of his native Liberty ſtrayed at Pleaſure through the Foreſt, had long defeated every Endeavour of Man to deprive him of his Freedom, till at laſt his Adverſary thought of a Stratagem which proved ſucceſsful. At a Time when the Earth was covered with Snow, a Sieve of Corn proved too delicious a Bribe to be refuſed; running with Eagerneſs to the offered Food, the unſuſpecting Steed was taken, led to a Stable, and ſpent the Remainder of his Days in miſerable Servitude.

The MORAL.

How often do Men, for the preſent Gratification of a darling Paſſion, expoſe themſelves to a long Train of future Miſeries!

The ſame in Verſe.

A Horſe, with native Freedom bleſt,
Acroſs the Deſart ſtray'd;
Nor could the Wiles of Man moleſt,
Till Appetite betray'd:
But in a hapleſs Winter's Morn,
To ſpare Danger blind,
The Steed, for tempting Sieve of Corn,
His Happineſs reſign'd.

The MORAL.

Thus Men, a momentary Joy to gain,
Expoſe themſelves to Miſery and Pain.



The old Hound *and* his Maſter, *in Proſe.*

A Hound, through mere Weakneſs, Want of Teeth, and old Age, could not hold a Hare which he had caught; for which his Maſter ſeverely beating him, the poor Animal lifted up his Head, and thus ſpoke, Ungrateful Mortal, thus cruelly to chaſtiſe me for the Fault of

Age, when all my youthful Years have been ſpent in thy Service, and for thy Diverſion.

The MORAL.

Men for one Fault too often forget former Benefits.

The ſame in Verſe.

An aged Hound ſeverely beat,
For Age and Weakneſs Fault,
Thus at his cruel Maſter's Feet
Expreſs'd his Pain and Thought:
"Hard! that my youthful Faith has met
"No grateful, juſt Regard;
"Thus you my Services forget,
"And this their ſole Reward."

The MORAL.

Mankind, ungrateful, often loſe the Senſe
Of former Favours on a ſlight Offence.



The Oſtrich *and the* Peacock, *in Proſe.*

THE Oſtrich glorying in her Strength of Body, and the Plainneſs of her Manners,

thus addreſſed the Peacock; "Gaudy Bird, art thou not aſhamed to ſpend thy Days in Eaſe and Luxury? this Farm Yard is the utmoſt Bound of thy narrow Wiſhes; nor can thy Soul take any Pleaſure, but in the ſlaviſh Care of thy Brood, or Contemplation of thy gaudy Feathers: Learn to copy from me; my Soul diſdains all Pleaſure; I contemn the Huntſman, and delight in Danger; I rove the Deſart in happy Freedom, equally rough in Form and Mind." "Miſtaken Bird (replied the Peacock) thou glorieſt in thy Shame; that Diſregard of thy Young and Brutality of Diſpoſition is thy greateſt Infamy; but be aſſured, however hardened Vice may laugh at the ſocial Paſſions, they exalt, not degrade, the nobleſt Soul."

The MORAL.

A virtuous Tenderneſs of Soul is far from blameable, and is conſiſtent with the moſt noble Sentiments.

The ſame in Verſe.

An Oſtrich did with empty Pride extol
Her Courage, Strength, and Roughneſs of her Soul;
Condemn'd the Peacock for her narrow Mind,
Softneſs of Soul, and Sentiment confin'd:
Vain Bird! (the Peacock ſaid) forbear to blame
"My greateſt Praiſe, nor glory in thy Shame,
"For know, the Sentiments which you deſpiſe,
"Exalt the Soul, and lift her to the Skies."

The MORAL.

Strive not the ſofter Paſſions to controul,
They bleſs at once, and ornament the Soul.



Of the Seven Wonders *of the* World.

THE moſt authentick Accounts and noted Hiſtorians among the Ancients ſpeak with the greateſt Applauſe of the Seven Things, or Places following, as being by them eſteemed the moſt famous, either for the Vaſtneſs of their Fabric, or Curioſity of their Workmanſhip:

1. The Pyramids of *Egypt*, ſuppoſed to be built by the Children of *Iſrael* while in Bondage for the Sepulchres of the Kings of *Egypt*.

2. The Tower of *Pharos*, built by *Ptolemy* King of *Egypt*.

3. The Walls round the City of *Babylon*, built, as ſome ſuppoſe, by *Semiramis*, or, as others ſay, by *Nebuchadnezzar*, with large Bricks cemented with Bitumen, eighty-ſeven Feet thick, three hundred and fifty Feet high, and ſixty Miles in Circumference.

4. The Temple of *Diana* at *Epheſus*, which was beautified with one hundred and twenty-ſeven Pillars of the moſt curious *Parian* Marble.



5. The Tomb of *Mauſoleus*, King of *Caria*, built for him by his Queen *Artemiſia*.

6. The *Coloſſus* of *Rhodes*, which was the Image of *Apollo*, caſt in Braſs, ſo large, that the Legs ſtood on the Shore, on each Side the River that went up to the City, and ſo high, that Ships paſſed with full Sails between its Legs; it was the Workmanſhip of *Chares*, the Diſciple of *Lyſippus*, who ſpent twelve Years in making it; After it had ſtood one thouſand three hundred and ſixty Years, it was thrown down by an Earthquake; it was one hundred and twenty-ſix Feet high, and every Way ſo large, that few People could fathom its Thumb. When the *Saracens* took the Iſland, the Statue was found lying along the Ground, which they ſold to a Jew, who broke it to Pieces, and loaded nine hundred Camels with the Braſs.

7. According to ſome, the Palace of *Cyrus* which was ſaid to be cemented with Gold; but others ſay, that the Amphitheatre of *Veſpaſian* at *Rome* far excelled it.

THE UNIVERSAL PRAYER.

FATHER of All! in ev'ry Age,
In ev'ry Clime ador'd,
By Saint, by Savage, and by Sage,
Jehovah, Jove, or Lord!

Thou Great First Cauſe, leaſt underſtood
Who all my Senſe confin'd
To know but this, that Thou art Good,
And that myſelf am blind;

Yet gave me, in this dark Eſtate,
To ſee the Good from Ill;
And binding Nature faſt in Fate,
Left free the Human Will.

What Conſcience dictates to be done,
Or warns me not to do,
This, teach me more than Hell to ſhun,
That, more than Heav'n purſue.

What Bleſſings thy free Bounty gives,
Let me not caſt away;
For God is paid when Man receives,
T'enjoy is to obey.

Yet not to Earth's contracted Span
Thy Goodneſs let me bound,
Or think Thee Lord alone of Man,
When thouſand Worlds are round:

Let not this weak, unknowing hand
Preſume thy bolts to throw,
And deal damnation round the land,
On each I judge thy Foe.

If I am right, thy grace impart,
Still in the right to ſtay:
If I am wrong, oh teach my heart
To find that better way.

Save me alike from fooliſh Pride,
Or impious Diſcontent,
At aught thy Wiſdom has deny'd,
Or aught thy Goodneſs lent.

Teach me to feel another's Woe,
To hide the Fault I ſee;
That Mercy I to others ſhow,
That Mercy ſhow to me.

Mean tho' I am, not wholly ſo,
Since quick'ned by thy Breath;
O lead me whereſoe'er I go,
Thro' this day's Life or Death.

This day, be Bread and Peace my Lot:
All elſe beneath the Sun,
Thou know'ſt if beſt beſtow'd or not,
And let thy Will be done.

To Thee, whoſe Temple is all Space,
Whoſe Altar, Earth, Sea, Skies!
One Chorus let all Being raiſe!
All Nature's Incenſe riſe!

FINIS.

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